vol., 5.

PUBLISHED BYA FILLIAM BUCKMINSTER, AND

HILIAM J. BUCKMINSTER.

GRICULTURE.

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his eventful life, a of God through the y Savior. He was

The cause of h

aiting for her father of her husband, who cident on the Wes-

ery.

recently killed a pig, at the age of nine whose weight was 337 pounds. When ocks old the pig weighed but 31 pounds. ds, in seven months and one arly one and a half pounds a day. The ated to the Mackays, and was purchas-

ORRESPONDENCE.

DING FOR PINES. SETTING PINE

Engree .- Sir: Can you or some spondents inform me in your useful be best and earliest method of getting wood on old tillage plain land, time for gathering the seed or set-

Respectfully yours, A SUBSCRIBER.

of pines than any of the strong soils that ald five times as much hay with the same ing. Sandy plains will bear the white and the ze and cause a more rapid growth than lands

worth 20 dollars an acre devoted to wood. | ass to market." that have just been cleared and are full of Mr. M. has our hearty thanks for his good wish-

her purposes, is the only kind that we can a acre, for what is called sprout land; that | farm recently cut over, is as much as the best oats for fattening their pork. They thought them less than twelve years your 20 dollars, at and it is generally thought that it is not profitable to

would be 40 dellars. In 24 years they to raise them for swine. s may be cheap enough at 20 dollars. any kind of grain. ng stumps, than to make forests on cleared soils will sustain it without manure.

hand in September; and if they are sown ely on a light soil, and slightly covered

s. Take none that are taller than five astead of pulling them up, as many have o do not understand the business, use a t up a sod around the young tree twelve tuss, and take no care to have a long root; ark is so tender that it peels off, and the ot is of no service. You need only short n you must have a clump of sod on them, ree will not live.

or in Dedham has told us he found no in making the seeds grow on his ploughed rees to sow an acre. Capt. J. Kingsbury ugh, has succeeded in transplanting the mode recommended by us. Rev. R. of Dover, tells us he now finds no difficulty transplanted pines live.

er is probably as good a time as any to nes and other evergreens. June is betplanting in June. [Editor.

not. I keep a small stock and am snort for the not. I keep a small stock and am snort for and keeping stock; as I follow the ket I find the Ploughman of much server that I find the Ploughman of much server. Any information on this subject through your paper will be thankfully received.

Yours, &c., JOHN HODGEMAN. n feeding and doctoring, for I had a which I never knew where the

find my cows do much better, for they can be kept warm. My manure I have not had time to try, but think nothing has been said more

can be realized. I have bought some hogs to keep in my barn cellar to help my manure; any information through your valuable paper about making the ure and keeping the hogs through, whether in pasture, yard, or cellar,

will be thankfully received.
WILLIAM T. BALDWIN.

Barn cellars are beginning to be properly estimated. There is no room so cheap or so good as cellar room in a barn. Here cattle are warm in winter and cool in stimmer-here roots of all kinds can be readily stored and easily fed out to stockand here hay may be unloaded with half the labor LOCUST SEED. A gentleman by the that is required to pitch it on scaffolds. Some barns els Dixon, of Illinois, called on us last are so constructed that parts of the cellar are used

When a farmer is building, the extra cost of a cellar under his barn is quite trifling compared with We intend to sow it in the spring and see the room that he adds under the same roof. In keep the borer away from it. We un- most cases the farmer his rocks enough, and com-

Where land is very cheap and hav brings but not for the borer we should arge our far- four or five dollars a ton, it pays the way to furnish repagate the locust extensively. No tree a pasture for hogs and let them run for a part of er, and none last so long in the ground. the summer in clover. The old ones that are to be is heaver, and none is so strong for trun- fatted should be shut up in September and fed dif-

not sure that we can stop the depreda- Many farmers have orchards in quite rocky land. worm on the locust, for the bark is so where it is no easy matter to run a plough to bury at it cannot be washed when the tree is the grass and weeds. Next to ploughing among and the flies that lay the eggs are not forced apple trees, the running of hogs is more beneficial their operations to the roots, as they than any process to enlarge the trees and to prodo on the apple tree and the quince. And duce fair fruit. The right kinds of hogs, short as many worms up high in the body of the anguted and lazy, will not bark the trees unless you attempt to keep more than can live well on the premises. Hogs will eat up the wormy fruit, worms and all. Store pigs may be kept in good pastures till winter.

The net income of many farms of 100 acres is less than one dollar an acre. Almost any farmer, then, may spare an acre or two for a hog pasture, when the only labor on it is hog labor, and the hogs make their own manure.

The short red clover is the best for a hog pasture, and clover is less injurious to the roots of trees than spear grasses. [Editor.

RAISING PEAS.

MR. EDITOR,-Sir: I wish you a happy new year. May the best of blessings, good health, a fine conscience, a long life, a large list of subscribers, who are punctual payers, with all other blessings be your lot.

I am owing you for the Ploughman and I enclose two dollars to pay you. If you will send your paper directed as heretofore, I will-

e you have your pay.
To sow peas on old worn out land will enrich it; besides, you can get more profit that way than any other that I ever tried; did you ever

Very respectfully, your servant, JOSEPH MARCY. Hartland, Vt., Jan. 1st, 1845.

Mr. Marcy suggests that we could make an improvement in our paper by a different arrangesteemed better for every other purpose. ment of the price current for the henefit of distant white pine five feet in height, and in thirty anbecribers. We have already commenced an improvement, and we only wait for type to carry it are and bears a high price we cannot afford through. He apologizes for the hint by saying he tran to wood. We know of no lot that "has read the fable of the old man who took his

samps, that will send out thrifty shoots, will es. We have good health-a conscience that per-, at 20 dollars an acre, in any part of this mits us to sleep well-expect to live as long as we can see any one live-have a large list of subscriland, therefore, land that is worth but lit- bers who pay promptly-and many other blessings. a purchase for wood to grow on ; or to keep much experience. Peas are not so profitable here ed. In the towns between Boston and Provi- as in some places—that is field peas. On newer where there is a good market for wood, 15 lands they seem to yield better. In Maine the more profitable than corn. Here peas are wormy,

cont to 80 dollars. The wood and tim- There is a very prevalent opinion that peas are should in 24 years bring 60 dollars, not an exhauster of the soil. Probably they are in order to repay your purchase money. not, for they have much top and leaf in proportion ble that a lot which is full of young ches- to their root, and therefore live more on air than

But buckwheat is as easily raised here as peas, cultivation, that never should have been and it exhausts as little as any plant that we know inder the plough, for it is much easier to of. We raise 20 bushels per acre with very little in wood, and suffer the sprouts to grow trouble. One ploughing suffices, and our poorest

We raise 70 to 80 bushels of corn, when we set e pine growth will be found more profita- out for it, on one acre, and we have the husks bech. The seeds of both are cast in Sep- sides. We raise 10 to 15 handred bushels carrots on and the winds earry them many rods from a rich acre, and these crops are found more suitable hat shed them. They vegetate in pas- here than the pea. There is no richer food than there the sward is not tough, and often sound peas; and in some parts of our country we idly though not protected against the en- have no doubt they are a profitable crop. [Editor.

> APPLES FROM SHREWSBURY, SEDG-WICK APPLE.

MR. EDITOR,-I send you a sample of a MR. Editor,—I send you a sample of a native apple, which grew on my farm. I do not know another tree producing like fruit.

The apple is called Sedgwick, in honor to the taste of the late Judge, Theodore Sedgwick of Stockbridge, who while on a visit to iny father, pronounced it to be "the best apple ke ever ate."

THOMAS W. WARD.

Shrewsbury, Jan. 5, 1846. Mr. Ward's apple is a good one. It has excellent qualities, but we think it not superior to

our Baldwins, Newtown Pippins, and Greenings. Yet this species may succeed better on some grounds than the others that we have named. We believe the Baldwin is a fruit with which Judge Sedgwick was not acquainted. It has come forward since his time. We hope Mr. Ward will cherish the tree that bore apples to suit Jadge Sedg: od that he could soon pick enough seeds wick, in honor of that venerable patriot and statesman. [Editor

PLASTER IN TOWNSEND.

MR. EDITOR .- I should like to corresp ith you; but I can write but poorly. English

Grammar I know little about.

I have made use of a small quantity of plaster for three years past and I think with very good effects; the last season the effect was not so visible as in the other years. I think on ac-count of the extreme drought, my crops were cut short very much. There is not much plas-CELLARS. HOGS IN PASTURE. ter used in my vicinity. I should like to have EDITOR .- Dear Sir: In looking over you, if you please, give me some information unts I find I am indebted for the

Yours, &c., JOH Townsend, Jan. 1846.

have ever seen applied, not excepting guano, poudrette, lime, and Bommer's patent medicine for

to show to farmers where to sow plaster, and have

s quite easy for any farmer to make trial of the article. "There is nothing like trying" in a case the reason has not yet been discovered. The cele- en. [Editor. brated chemist, Liebig, thinks that plaster attracts nutriment from the air.

In regard to writing grammatically, our correspondent needs to express no regrets. Grammar is talked of more than it is used. As it is usually taught in our schools it is of very little use to writers. We have known many farmers, who have merit attention. He says :ever studied grammar in books, to write better than others who had spent months on grammatical

By reading the most correct writings any man and loath to circulate through the Agricultural papers the valuable knowledge which they have acquired by long practice.

Young farmers are in much need of this kind of knowledge; and we are not acquainted with many old ones who could not profit by it. There are but very few who know every thing. [Editor.

GUANO ON A FIELD NEWLY SOWN Mr. Editor,—For the last few years much

f the wonderful effects of Guano, and if all nake "every rood of land support its man."

Having become an early dupe to the humbuggery of Cow cabbage, Tree corn, and Rohan potatoes, we must confess we were some-

npleted on the 22d. of August with polite education

loss. Guano is undoubtedly a powerful stimu-lant—a transient fertilizer; we think its fructi-fying effects are not permanent or lasting, yet on some soils we think it may be used to advantage, notwithstanding its high cost; but always on soils in good condition,—to push foralways on soils in good condition,—to push for-ward vegetation and bring crops to early ma-turity—or as a dressing to lands laid down to grass in spring or fall, to cause the seed to ger-minate and get well rooted before the drought of summer or the frosts of autumn commence Pembroke, Jan. 7th., 1846.

We are under obligations to Mr. C. for his

Mr. C. is right in cautioning farmers not to be hasty in pronouncing judgment. Guano may give one or two large barvests and then leave the land

richest material that can be imagined. Yet we ters say, agree with C. that these stimulants should not be slighted; and though we want bulk in the principal articles that we rely on to enrich our acres, we find

the soil is in a low state something of smaller bulk

So also on sowing down to grass a little top dressing is capital to give a start in August, that it may take good root before winter. Some lots of guano are so, powerful that the matter should be mixed

BRUTE AND HUMAN.

BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1846.

The core soils.

Chemists and other philosophers have attempted o show to farmers where to sow plaster, and have indeavored to give reasons for its operating so powendeavored to give reasons for its operating so powerfully on some soils, while it had no effect on others. But they have not succeeded, and have not given practical farmers any new light on the subject.

It was once laid down as a sure rule that plaster was not serviceable near the sea, or near salt It was once laid down as a sure rule that plaster was not serviceable near the sea, or near salt water; but that is not so. We know of lands, in sight of the ocean, that are much aided by plaster. At present we must rest content with the observation of experienced farmers who have actually tried it in various ways. Generally speaking we remark that plaster operates better on clayey lands than on any other. The ciayey hills, in Worcester county are all helped very sensibly by the use of it. So on the banks of the Kennebec, plaster is worth much on the stiffest clays, while it shows nothing on sandy loams.

As two bushels are a good dressing for an acre it is quite easy for any farmer to make trial of the

of this kind. It may be we shall one day learn turn you will not be likely to be disappointed. It why it is that plaster, which enters largely into the is dangerous to lay any one under a great weight composition of certain plants, is not always useful of obligation. It is more than most people can on those kinds, let the soil be what it may. But bear, and they kick to be relieved from the burth-

REV. E. M. STONE'S ADDRESS.

Some portions of this address, delivered beore the Essex Agricultural Society, have been copied. The following views of the writer also "In the remarks now offered, I have made no

from this cause, be supposed to cherish indiffer-ence to their intellectual improvement. Far from it. The advantages I demand for the son, who has the use of his fingers, and has good ideas in his head, can convey them intelligibly by writing. And we are sorry to see farmers so backward both to circulate through the Agricultural padded, "that our daughters may be as corner added, "that our daughters may be as corner added," that our daughters may be as corner added, "that our daughters may be as corner added," that our daughters may be as corner and the control of the control of the corner and the control of the contr ones, polished after the similitude of a palace. n my plea for education, I can make no dis-inction in the sexes that God has not made. I relieve the best education, and the fullest de-relopement of their intellectual powers, that of the sister as much as the brother. If knowledge is a blessing to the latter, it can be noth-ing less to the former. The purpose of female education, as is justly remarked by a successful educator, s is to lead the sex "in the path of duty—to make better daughters, wives and mothers,—and better to qualify them for useful of the wonderful effects of Guano, and it all the stories are to be believed, it is calculated at no distant day to transform our comparatively exertions. The true object of education, is not sterile soil into a "Garden of Eden,"—that this to lead woman from her own proper sphere, but to qualify her for the better discharge of sure to enrich the fortunate practitioner, and as in the most favored districts of Old England make "every road of land support its man." abled to see more clearly the peculiar obliga-tions which devolve upon them in their various relations, and to discern the boundary between their duties and those of the other sex, they will be restrained from indelicately passing the what skeptical in regard to the alledged virtues of Guano; wishing, however, to turn over and lay down to grass, five or six acree of tution, has established between them. Females greensward, the past autumn, and finding we should come short of compost to dress it as we wished, we were induced to try an experiment with Guano; for this purpose we had a field of one and three fourth acres ploughed on the 20th of August, (the soil a sandy loam in good condition which had been down to grass about the prays,) one agree of this field was dressed. ten years,) one acre of this field was dressed with twenty five loads of good compost; the three-fourths of an acre received one hundred and seventy five pounds of Guano, well pulver-duced and mixed with plaster &c., and sowed broad cast as even as possible.

The grass seed was sown and the whole complished in any of the arts that constitute as a complished in any of the arts that constitute as the complished in any of the arts that constitute as the complished in any of the arts that constitute as the complished in any of the arts that constitute as the complished in any of the arts that constitute as the complished in any of the arts that constitute as the constitute road cast as even as possible.

The grass seed was sown and the whole complished in any of the arts that constitute a

process completed on the 22d. of August with the roller; we were favored with fine showers, the seed soon vegetated and its growth was rapid, but contrary to our expectation the grass on that part of the field dressed with Guano soon took the lead, and long before the frost liveried servants, was as familiar with the dairy soon took the lead, and long before the frost put a stop to vegetation, the exact bounds of the dressing could be distinctly pointed out, by its more luxuriant growth, and more even appearance of the herbsge, although the same quantity of seed per acre was sown on both lots and as even as possible by the same hand, yet the difference in appearance would indicate that every seed (where the Guano was applied) germinated, and on the other part not more than one half.

Notwithstanding the favorable results of this experiment thus far, we are not sanguine of its durability, and think its application to worn out soil, or soils, deficient in vegetable matter, might be attended with disappointment and loss. Goano is undoubtedly a powerful stimulant—a transient fertilizer; we think its fructifying effects are not permanent or lasting, yet an agent and the entire system of husbandry, as she was with the elegant luxuries of life, and whose visits to the barn and piggery were as unrestrained as to the library. Now this beautiful ideal may, to a certain extent, be realized by every farmer's wife and daughter. I maintain, there is entire congruity between a cultivated intellect and polished manners, and the performance of the commonest duties of domestic life—the two commonest duties of domestic life—the commonest du plishments. It is these last that dignify labor, and impart to domestic life a true zest, and where we see them in this combination, we are Johnson to Mrs. M'Kenzie: "She is the most accomplished lady I found on the Highlands;

she knows French, music and drawing; sews neatly; makes shell-work; and can milk coses." There is one other topic kindred to this, which I should like to treat at length, but to P We are under obligations to Mr. C. for his nunication. Guano is a new article among due to the Rights of the intellectual nature, and our farmers and many are anxious to know how to the laws of physical eximence. The careful observer will not have failed to discover that ween in Newland, these points have not commanded the consideration they deserve. As a people, we are every year more and more de-parting from a sound principle of health and no better than it was before. It cannot be expect- happiness, by overtaxing the physical powers,

as permanently as twenty or thirty loads of compost manure, though the concentrated stimulant may act sooner than the bulkier article.

Thirty loads of compost of almost any kind must be the result of a stimulant war is waged upon the restorative powers of nature. These statements in y seem strange, but they are true, and therefore, should be exhibited. Shakeneare makes one of his characteristics. end to lighten and warm more than a bushel of the hibited. Shakspeare makes one of his charac

to give to vegetation an early start.

We have many objections to putting a shovelful state, labor is necessary. It is an axiom of inof manure into a hill of corn or potatoes; yet then the gold is in a low state sure the soil is in a low state sure that the sure that the soil is in a low state sure that the soil is in a low state sure that the sure that the soil is in a low state sure that the soil is in a low state sure that the sure that the soil is in a low state sure that the sure that t the soil is in a low state something of smaller bulk christianity imposes, the eating of one's bread in the swell cost in the application as more bulky out so much cost in the application as more bulky matter occasions.

Ashes, plaster, guano or poudrette, therefore, may be applied in this way without the like objective the control of the co tion that is entertained against putting bulky ma-nares in heaps in the hill.

[Continued next week.]

SPLENDID IRON BRIDGE OVER THE NEVA are so, powerful that the matter should be mixed with plaster or other mild substance when it is to come in contact with the seed.

Messrs. Bury, Curtis, and Kennedy, the celebrated engineers of Liverpool, have received instructions from the Emperor of Russia to constructions from the Emperor of Russia to conoften read about the benefit of a barn I built a bagn and made a cellar and I cheapest and most economical dressing that we how his new field bears the winter. [Editor.]

Mr. C. will much oblige us by letting us know struct an iron bridge of powerful dimensions to how his new field bears the winter. [Editor.]

Worcester Agricultural Society.

The Spy furnishes the following additional reports of premiums &c., at the last Cattle Show in that County:—

Report on Milch Cows.

The Committee on Milch Cows.

The first premium of \$10 is awarded to Marshall Merriam of Princeton, for his nine year old Cow.

The second premium of \$6 is awarded to Henry B. Leach, of Grafton, for his five year old Cow.

The third premium of \$4 is awarded to William Cushman of New Braintree, for his spotted cow.

The third premium of \$3 is awarded to William Cushman of New Braintree, for his spotted cow.

The fourth premium of \$3 is awarded to William Cushman of New Braintree, for his spotted cow.

The third premium of \$3 is awarded to William Cushman of New Braintree, for his spotted cow.

The fourth premium of \$2 is awarded to Charles E. Miles of Shrewsbury

The Committee in making their report recommend to the Society's notice the half Darbam cow of Mr. Elias Ayres of Barre. She excited the admiration of the Committee in an especial manner. She is a very beautiful animal and a very productive one. From the 10th to the 20th of June last, she gave 61 lbs. milk per day, and her butter made in that time was 23 lbs. and a fraction; from the 5th to the 12th September last, she gave 51-2 lbs. milk per day, and her butter made in that time was 23 lbs. and a fraction; from the 5th to the 12th September last, she gave 51-2 lbs. milk per day and 11 3-4 lbs. butter per week. Mr. Ayres brought her for exhibition merely, judging that her being a native of another State excluded him from the list of competitors. The Committee thought she might have been entred for premium, and recommend for Mr. Ayres a gratuity of \$2, and his travel.

The cows presented for inspection were all beautiful and extraordinary milkers—but, with one or two exceptions, their owners neglected to comply with the roles of the Society in furnishing such tes-

The cows presented for inspection were all beautiful and extraordinary milkers—but, with one or two exceptions, their owners neglected to comply with the rules of the Society in furnishing such testimony of their qualities as the Society requires. The time of the Committee was taken up in discussing the matter under the rules, and they were at a stand whether to refuse to award premiums to any so delinquent, or break the rules. They have awarded the premiums, thinking that another year the careless fault may be cared, when competitors see the necessary result in getting a low premium when they might have had a higher, or getting none when they might have had a higher, or getting none when they might have had a higher, or getting none when they might have had be first. The Committee would animadvert very strongly upon the carelessness which imposes so unnecessary a burden upon the time and patience of the Committee.

Submitted, HENRY S. WHEATON, Ch'n.

Heigers of Two Yeart Oil and Unversity. reference to farmer's daughters. I would not,

Your Committee regret that a County so distinguished as our own for manufactures, and which has been raised, under the influence of salutary laws, to such a pitch of prosperity, should have furnished so few specimens of Woollens. We have manufacturers of Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Satinets within our limits, whose goods rank not only among the first, but as the very first—and yet two pieces of Cassimere only, represent this large industrial class. Perhaps if better provision were made for protecting the goods during the exhibition, the manufacturers would show that they feel their interests to be the same with the farmers, and in future we should see them better represented at usual Jubilee. To the Ladies, the society is as usual, indebted

cora nee display of Rugs. There were eleven competitors.

No. 1, Judith Fuller, Lancaster, 1 Rug do 2, Frances A. Quinn, Worcester, 1 do do 3, L. E. W. Sengrave, Uxbridge, 1 do do 4, Mrs Sarah Baylies, do 1 do do 5, Mrs Eliza Whitney, Worcester, 2 do do 6, Mrs Olive H. Tunner, Holden, 1 do do 7, Elizabeth Blanchard, Sterling, 1 do 8, E. P. Priest, do 1 do do 9, Mrs Hannah Hawkins, Northboro' 1 P'ce do 10, Ann Howard, Worcester, 1 Rug do 11, Mrs Betsey Ball, Southboro' 1 do Your Committee were pleased with the ingenti-Your Committee were pleased with the ingenuity and taste displayed in the designs and the neatness and skirl of the work in these articles. They would recommend that the Society award gratuities of \$1,00 each, to the following individuals:

To Mrs Hannah Hawkins, for No. 9, which was a piece of Rug Carpeting, twenty-seven yards in length, woven with rag fillings by a lady of four-score and two years. Your Committee were in doubt whether a woollen thread or two which they doubt whether a woollen thread or two which they found in the piece brought it within their cognizance; but the opinion of the majority was against any Constitutional objection to a jurisdiction, and we adopted for our precedent the example of the Collectors, who admitted broadcloths under the duttes for silks, because there was a silk thread in the edge. While recommending a gratuity, your committee would also recommend the industry, patience and skill of Mrs Hawkins as an example to the compact Ladies.

John C. B. Davis, of Worcester, Chairman;
Nymphas Pratt, of Shrewsbury; Ebenezer H. Bowes of Worcester; Charles A. Messinger, of Usbridge; William Brown, of Worcester; George S.
Lakin, of Paxtoa; Truman Charles, of Sturbridge.
The committee have attended to the duty assigned to them, and beg leave to report as follows:
On manufactures of Woolen articles, they award
the following premiums:

On manufactures of Woolen articles, they award the following premiums:

For the best piece of Cassimere—Messrs. Fairbanks & Messinger, of Uxbridge—Ist premium, \$6,00. As there was no competitor, the second premium is not awarded.

For the best piece of Woollen frocking—Mrs. Abigail Pratt, of Oxford, \$3,00.

Messrs D. S. Messinger & Co., of Worcester, also presented for exhibition, a piece of a very superior quality.

For the best woollen half Stockings for men—Mrs Abigail Pratt, of Oxford, \$2,00. (There was no competitor.)

Two pieces of Flannel were presented—No. 2 from Mrs. Abigail Pratt of Oxford, \$2,00. (There was no competitor.)

Two pieces of Flannel were presented—No. 2 from Mrs. Abigail Pratt of Oxford, which was pronounced at once a very superior article. If your Committee be not exceeding their constitutional functions, they would recommend a gratuity of \$2,00 to Mrs. Pratt. The other piece, (No. 5, very good,) was from Mrs. Eliza Estabrook, of Rutland.

Your Committee regret that a County so distin-

135 dozen eggs at 13 cts. \$17,55 68 chickens at 15 cts. each, 10,20 EXPENSES. For 13 bushels of grain at 50 cts., \$6,53 3 bushels meal fed to chickens, 2,25 Incidental charges for tending,&c 2,00

Balance in favor of hens, S16,97
D. B. CROCKER.
Sunderland, Dec. 23, 1845. [Hampshire Gaz.

RATE OF DUTY. The New York Express publishfor a fine display of Rugs. There were eleven es the following table, showing the rate of duty in England on the sliding scale of Sir Robert Peel, prepared by Edwin Williams:

Price per quar- Price per ter of 8 bushels. bushel. p Under 51 shil. \$1 52 51s to 52s. 1 56 52 to 55 1 65

NO. 16.

ASTRONOMICAL.

PROFESSOR MITCHEL'S LECTURE last evening was mainly taken up with a consideration of the character of the moon, and the various phenomena connected with that satellite. He referred to the observations which, for many hundred years, astronomers have been making with regard to the moon, her office and motions, as a receding in interest to the critique and it was exceeding, in interest to the curious and in real importance to all, all others upon any of the other heavenly bodies. After an explanation of other heavenly bodies. After an explanation of the method of ascertaining longitude by her means, which we presume is well understood in theory if not practice, he dwelt upon the effects resulting from the continuous change in her motion around the earth, and path through space; he referred to the alarming nature of the fact, ascertained a hundred years or more ago, that the secon was travelling in her orbit laster. that the moon was travelling in her orbit faster than she did two thousand years since, and no-ticed the abortive efforts of many eminent phi-

losophers to account for the circumstance in conformity with the theory of gravitation. If it had not been accounted for, the inference would remain in full force that this body was gradually approaching the earth, and would, in course of time, be precipitated upon it, when the destruction of both would ensue. The problem was finally solved by Clairaut, who demonstrated that the acceleration was in perfect keeping with the law of the universe, and would go on till a certain point was attained, after which a gradual and equal retardation would begin, and that this oscillation of speed in rotation would continue forever, or so long as the solar system should endure. As connected with this, Laplace has proved that precisely the same fact obtains with regard to the earth as same fact obtains with regard to the earth as connected with the sun, that the earth's orbit is becoming less and less elliptical, that it will—at some future period, perhaps millions of years hence—become a perfect circle, then gradually return to its elliptical form, and so alternate.— The lecturer treated at some length of the occultation of stars by the moon, and the theory of eclipses, both solar and lunar.

As to the question whether the moon had an atmosphere, and fluid upon her surface, Professor Mitchel said the matter could not be proved, but he had little doubt of the fact. If her atmosphere, in relation to her magnitude, was similar to that of the earth, it would afford scarce any sensible test by which it could be detected. It would be so attenuated that no clouds it could sustain would be visible to as and almost the only way in which we could ascertain its presence was to discover a discrepancy, at the period of the new moon, between her actual diameter and the observed distance from the point of one horn to the other. This, if found, could be owing only to the refraction of the rays of light produced by an atmosphere, and this a German astronomer had declared he had more than once discovered and measured The same difficulty existed in proving that the moon had water, but there were places upon her surface, which exhibited every ap-pearance of being covered with fluid of some kind or other, and precisely the same characteristics which would appertain to the seas, lakes and rivers of the earth, as seen from the moon or any other equally distant point. Mr. Mitchel therefore regarded it as more than probable that the moon had both atmosphere and fluid.—

MORTALITY IN WORCESTER. The number of death in this town, in the year 1845 was 234, of whom 114 were males and 120 females. This is equal to one in every 48 of the whole population. Of these, the extraordinary proportion of about one-fourth were still-born or unde one year of age ; viz . 8 were still-horn : 56 were under 1 year of age; 53 of 1 years and under 5; 17 of 4 years and under 10: 14 of 10 years and under 20; 29 of 20 years and under 30; 17 of 30 years and under 40; 13 of 40 years and under 50; 12 of 50 years and under

Years and under 50; 12 of 50 years and under 60; 1 of 60 years and under 70; 7 of 70 years and under 80; 6 of years 80 and under 90; and 1 of 97 years of age.

The deaths in January were 9: in February 18; in March 25; in April 13; in May 15; in June 15; in July 28; in August 31; in September 23; in October 19; in November 19; in December 19. in December 19. The greatest mortality was in July and August. Of the 28 deaths in July, 21 were under 5 years of age. August, 18 were under 5 years.

REMEDY FOR LOCKJAW. Having seen in the Argus of the 21st, an account of the death of a son of Mr. Andrews Wasson, from Lockjaw from a nail accidentally run into his foot, would state for the benefit of those afflicted from similar causes, that a copper cent or a piece of copper bound firmly upon the wounded part, and in actual contact with it, will cause almost immediate and entire relief, and cause the wound to speedily heal, whether it be made by rusty nail, steel instrument, splinter or any other cause, either in foot hand or any other part of the body.

N. B. Rusty or tarnished copper is prefera-

ble to bright copper, though either will answer [Correspondent of Albany Argus.

an exchange paper, that an alloy composed of one part of copper and one part of iron, with eight parts of zinc, being carefully melled to gether, is hard and tenacious as brass;—will not adhere to metallic moulds;—flows freely and leaves the mould smooth; and, what is best of all, it will never tarnish, even if kep in moist air. If these statements are facts, the discovery must be valuable.

six ounces of spirits of salt, and half an ounce of rock salt of lemons, (powdered) together.— Drop a little on the stain, and rub it with a cork till it disappears. Wash it off with cold water.

PROVINCETOWN. The Yarmouth Register say: PROVINCETOWN. The Yarmouth Register says of Provincetown: This place now sends out twenty-five whaling and about one hundred and fifty fishing vessels, beaids merchantmen and coasters. The navy of the United States might move in its harbor. We have seen four hundred fishing vessels there at a time. The town is wealthy. The poor house is shut up half the time. Almost every young man becomes a ship morey before he is house is shut up half the time. Almost every young man becomes a ship owner before he is twenty-five years old. Money is plenty, and can sometimes be obtained for four per cent when it is worth six in Boston. Probably the enterprising scamen of that town obtain \$100,000 worth of property from the ocean in a prosperous season. In the town we saw three monstrous great school houses, three churches, and two academies.

Mayor Quincy, in his inagural address, states Mayor Quincy, in his inagural address, states the debts of the city of Boston to be \$ 1,044,-200—the interest on which is \$54.260. The annual rents of the city property exceed the interest on the city debt \$22.297. This exhibits a healthy-financial condition. Mr Quincy estimates the value of the other city property at \$3,000,000, which, if sold, will pay all the expenses of bringing water in from Long Pond, and have half a million to spare.

what duty it pays, by reference to the above table.

No. 7, by Mrs Eliza Blanchard of Sterling, a lady of secenty two, also merits a gratuity. There was no question here as to our jurisdiction, for the groundwork of the rug, was made of waste pieces of broadcloth neatly sewed together, and the flowers raised upon it were of various colored morocco. The regularity of the stitches shows that age has neither chamished the sight nor pulsied the hand of this venerable Lady.

No. 11, a very superior Rug, made of raised what duty it pays, by reference to the above table.

Winter Economies. How to save wood in fire places: shurt the poor.

How to save wood in cooking stoves: shurt the poor.

How to save cutting much hard wood: shurt the poor.

How to save solitting much soft wood: shurt the sight nor pulsied the hand of this venerable Lady.

No. 11, a very superior Rug, made of raised

He took the gun ned and discharged it noments, only atter-Southwest, seemed nish the other pasabout Yankeedom. on pounds of oh ed some sensation that his versely stioned, appealed to

Deacon Brown:
iend—"that is, yes,
igh I dont know as
w many pounds o'
a year, but I know
t all go by better ontemporary, aliaded calla' which medera bound to obey, are ies to high ones, says n of the honest ed ugh well knows, is A certain divise,

husband throw of the nie children in compo-"gives them het ora her prompt response.

-15, 11

William Buchminster, Editor.

First Agricultural Meeting. On Tuesday evening upwards of two hundre people, legislators and others interested in farming, held a meeting in the Hall of the House of Representatives, leave having been granted for that pur-

The Hon. E. Rice from Marlborough was invited to call the Meeting to order, when it was voted miles to Framingham Village. to choose a President and three Vice Presidents to preside during the Session of the Legislature.

Wm. B. Calhoun, President of the Senate, was nanimously chosen President. The Hon. Joseph Stone, Luther Lawrence, and J. H. W. Page, Esqs.

Joseph Breck, Wm. Buckminster, and Samuel S. Cale, were chosen reporters of the discussions at

the meetings. Mr. Calhoun was at the meeting, and presided

during the evening.

The Hon. Mr. Gray, of Boston, who has a beautiful country seat in Cambridge, and takes much servations relative to the propriety and usefulness of meetings of this kind. He said he rose to make

He had learned that farmers meet with our climate. The drought of our summers often occusions loss of harvests to a great amount, while in England there is constant moisture, occasioning vegetation to look green through the winter; yet e have more rain here, on the whole, than they have in England.

He said our droughts hast for 30 or 40 days, and we ought to centrive to guard against them by stirring the ground frequently or in some other way. Farmers know many remedies for evils of such | Parliament will modify them in some degree. character but farmers are louth to write and tell what they know. If what is called a gentleman farmer undertakes to write articles on such subjects he is not much regarded. He did not himself know, till within a few years, that frequent stirring would tend to keep pleughed ground more moist than it would otherwise be.

Mr. Gray said we ought to investigate more fully the subject of the less of crops by the depredanot to be allowed to make such havoc as we often witness. The canker worm ought to be exterminated. The subject of manures ought to be more fully considered. In his vicinity good manure brings more per cord than firewood; and it cannot be purchased by all. Farmers cannot afford to buy greater variety of material. Fish may be had in many places. As to mineral manures Mr. G. said, hanged-him at twelve o'clock! the more he read the more he was confounded. Neither lime nor plaster had helped his land; yet in Pennsylvania a single farmer buys hundreds of bushels of these articles annually.

CARE OF ANIMALS. Mr. Gray thought it highly important that we should attend more to the disates of animals. One farmer had told him that a little bit of the tail should always be cut off from young neat stock, for the last joint would corrupt, and communicate disease to the whole system. He would like to know whether there was any reason in this or whether it was whim. He knew there were four stemachs in ruminating animals. This in Paris. The curious will be gratified by a peru- to learn what is said there on this subject. system, so complicated, might, he conceived, be sal. easily deranged. He spoke of choking with apples. &c., and would inquire whether a pole or staff, run down the threat, was the proper mode of giving relief. He mentioned these cases for the purpose of provoking inquiry.

The editor of this paper made some remarks on the use of lime and plaster, but said nothing more than has already been published in the Ploughman. Hon. Mr. Stone, from Hardwick, made some remarks on the subject of rot in paratoes. He said the Lady Finger kind had not been injured; but Neva Scotias, the Carters and the Peach Blows had all suffered with rot. The Long Red had also e scaped the contagion as generally as any kind. He hoped that more people would communicate facts on this subject to enable us to come to some general conclusion as to the cause of rot.

MR. S. C. Cole said he passed through towns it Maine, last fall, and he found the Lady Finger had been affected as much as any kind. The Nova Scotia and the Peach Blow too had suffered. He found that the Long Red had escaped as free as any species that he had seen. He made some remarks on the remedies that had been recommended. Salt had been used in various ways, but he thought salt had done no good; for potatoes near the sea from eating the other." shore, and potatoes covered with sea weed, were found as much affected as any others.

Mr. Cole thought the rot should be ascribed Jewett's Fine Red he had known for 30 years, and in the last nutumn. He thought the atmosphere might affect various kinds of fruits in the same way as it affects the potato.

AMOS CLARKE, Esq., from Sherburne, made some remarks on rot in potatoes. He found warts on his diseased potatoes-the Blues and the Rohans, but not on the Long Reds-though all were planted and treated alike. The rot had increased since they were put into the cellar.

AREL GLEASON, Esq. from Wavland, made some remarks on the rot. He had mixed peat muck with stable manure, in '44, and found his potatoes more sound than where clear manure was used. In 1845 he was very careful in selecting seed. None of his own or of his neighbers rotted. Potatoes had not rotted in '45 as in '44, in any place that he had heard from in this State.

J. A. MORTON, Esq., from Hadley, said be could not learn much from any one as to the cause of the rot. Where he put lime in the hill last spring his own potatoes were not rotten; he put a mail handful in each bill. He could not be positive whether lime did any good. He thought pota toos had rotted more in the west of the State in '45

to name a subject, at each meeting, to be discussed at the following one; -also to engage some person to commence the evening's work, by an address of half an bour's length.

Messrs. Gray, Stone, Gleason, Page, and H. Byington, (of Stockbridge) were chosen. The Precident was requested to name a subject

for the next evening, and he proposed "The applieation of manures.

The meeting was then adjourned to the next Tuesday, at 7, P. M.

O, ECONOMY. We recently heard of a farmer who never bought an almanac till July, when h could purchase one for three cents instead of six. Another farmer vesterday reminded us of this on saying he loved to read articles in his almanae on farming, but he doubted whether newspaper writers knew much about it.

Mr. Moore, at 43 and 45 Ann street, has yery large assortment of seasonable and substantial gains ground daily, that Indiana is determined at once to enrol her name among the debt payclothing which is all to be sold before the first of February, to make room for spring goods. Next week will be the time to buy of him at the lowest

There have been presented no less than | MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE. our petitions for Railways leading from Woonsocket to Boston. One proposes to go to Ded-ernor were counted. The whole number was ham. Another to Newton Upper Falls and 105,928. Briggs 52,965. Davis 37,427. Sew-East Needham, to connect with the Boston and all 8316, and Shaw 8890, and 458 were for oth Wooneocket direct to Framingham. It is not in the same ratio, and what could the majority

they insist on it. A renewed application has been made by the the last year's Lt. Governor, John Reed, to titizens of Framingham, Wayland, and Weston, serve another year. for a branch from the Fitchburg road to run ten | As to Senators, 31 of them, they were pro-

interest in Agriculture, made some introductory ob- Sanday morning last. The senior warden rose and much difficulty on account of the peculiarities of and pastor. A Bible was placed in his hands in Chairman of the Senate's portion, and will pretestimony of his induction.

This is the simplest form possible.

contradicted by other papers. It is probable that corn laws will positively be repealed; but this is

The stockholders of the Boston & Worcester railroad have voted to postpone indefinitely the proposition to unite with the Western Railroad mitted the annual report of the several

Co. This is about equivalent to a rejection of it. The proposition for a union of the Worcester & Nerwich R. R. Co. with the B. & W. Co., was viz: for a Branch Railroad from Framingham

former years.

Florida, assembled on the fifth and tried a negro for murder and robbery in the Florida war. 67 votes were given in favor of hanging, and they

years of age, was killed on Sunday last at West Springfield in endeavoring to draw a charge from a comrade's gun.

The weather here has been remarkably

excellent for wheeling. Governor Briggs's message fills a large

consequently excluded ry of \$2200 per annum.

has been received by the present government. erpool on Sunday.

The drying boiler in the paper mill of Scott not agree to the proposition. Mr. Hunter, of Vir-& Co., Wilmington, Del., exploded on Wedginia, a former Speaker of the House, contended Mr. Cole thought the rot should be ascribed chiefly to atmospheric influence. He said apples of various kinds had been affected in the same way.

nesday morning, killing one man, named McCoy, and seriously injuring John Stewart and another. McCoy has left a family. The boil40 min. But if notice was given we should one er, which weighed two tons, was thrown over he had never seen it so much affected with rot as 150 feet, and struck against a thick granite door. promise on the 49th degree.

The brig Henry Lee, Capt. Green, from

On Tuesday night a blue beaver cloth sur- tion.

come their pastor.

The National Intelligencer says that no decision has yet been rendered in relation to the New York passenger tax. Chief Justice Taney continues absent from the bench of the su preme court, on account of indisposition

neyville, R. I., exploded on Tuesday morning about 6 o'clock, blowing off one side of the building, injuring one man seriously; another

STRONG. The Greenfield Gazette says the

for Liverpool. The Cincinnati Gazette save that the belie

ing States. The Albany Atlas save the ice is about for inches thick in the River opposite that city

On Saturday, the 10th., the votes for Gov-Worcester road. A third proposes to run from ers. The candidates for Lt. Gov. were much probable that all will obtain charters, should in the "General Court" do less than to elect the last year's Governor, Geo. N. Briggs, and

side over the Joint Committee.

Not much has been done but to organize and prepare. Many Railway petitions have been Two DAY's LATER FROM EUROPE. The presented, and legislators will have their hands packet ship Oxford arrived at New York, brings full for a couple of months. A new track is Liverpool dates to Dec. 6. The corn market had talked of from Worcester to Boston, to accomdeclined. The London Times asserts that the modate the Western Company, in whose con-

On Thursday, in the House, The Speaker announced the list of members composing the several joint standing committees, on the part the House.
The Treasurer of the Commonwealth sub-

tions for Savings in the Commonwealth. Among the petitions presented and referred, were the following for sundry Railroads, &c.,

to Weston; one from the easterly part of Ware-ham to Easton Four Corners; one from Sand-House were engaged in reading Petitions, and referring them to appropriate Committees.

The House looks rather vacant compared with the State line in Woonsocket to intersect the Worselson and a branch of their road to Methuen; one from the State line in Woonsocket to intersect the Worselson and a branch of their road to Methuen; one from the State line in Woonsocket to intersect the Worselson and a branch of their road to Methuen; one from the State line in Woonsocket to intersect the Worselson and a branch of their road to Methuen; one from the State line in Woonsocket to intersect the Worselson Four Corners; one from Woonsocket. cester Railroad in Framingham; one from Han-LYNCHING. Ninety whites in Jefferson county, over Four Corners to Abington; one from Boston to Woonsocket Falls, R. I.

Canals consists of Messrs. Hopkinson and Baldwin on the part of the Senate, and of Messrs. Page, Perkins, Bryant, Crowninshield, and CARELESS. A lad named Dwight Fowle, 16 Lawrence on the part of the House.

CONGRESS.

We have not much from Washington that is interesting; the Oregon debate is continued in the There were six incendiary fires in Boston House but not in the Senate. This body has deon Saturday night, most of which were discovered cided to delay the subject of notice to the British in season to prevent their spreading very exten- Government till February. All the Whigs and a large branch of the Democratic party at the South, On our fourth page our readers may see an will endeavor to prevent rash measures in this critioriginal article written by a Massachusetts lady now cal state of affairs. All want to hear from Europe

sures. Many of the Southerners are fearful that we mild for many days past. The roads have been are raied at the present day by Southern men we shall be urged into an unnecessary war; and as we need not be so apprehensive of war as we should be if the South were not afraid of it. The Whigs in Congress seem inclined to look on, and see the space inside of our paper. Many short articles are Southern and the Northern branches of the Democratic party fight it out.

On Thursday, the 8th, Mr. Pettit of Ind. thought Mr. Fordick to become their pastor at a sala- no business should be transacted, as he wished the

proposed on Sunday.

Prudential. Among the early laws enacted in Connecticut, the following is said to be the substance of one:—

"No man shall carry to meeting for a Sahbath luncheon, a dough aut so long that while is eating at one end, he cannot keep the pigs from eating the other."

The drying boiler in the paper mill of Scott & Co., Wilmington, Del., exploded on Wedge, and seriously injuries. Les Substance of Great Britain would be included to the whole of the Oregon territory. On Saturday the was occupied for a couple of hours on a question of privilege. Mr. Hudson complained of an article signed by Mr. Heiss, one of the printers employed by the House, for false statements made concerning himself. He read from the Union and from other sources to show that he had been unjustly aspersed. Another member moved that Mr. Huster, of Virginis, a former Speaker of the House, contended that the notice to Great Britain would be included to the was occupied for a couple of hours on a question of privilege. Mr. Hudson complained of an article signed by Mr. Heiss, one of the printers employed by Mr. Heiss, one of the printers employed by the House, for false statements made concerning himself. He read from the Union and from other sources to show that he had been unjustly supersed. Another member moved that Mr. Huster, of Virginist, a former Speaker of the House, contended that the notice to Great Britain would be included.

The payment and falfilment of the obligations they for the bonds, which the State holds gainst these several companies, are secured by mortgages on the indebted roads. In addition to the mortgage on the Western Railroad, the State holds, in trust, a fund, now amontaing to \$290,610 61, and which the State holds, against these several companies, are secured by mortgages on the indebted roads. In addition to the mortgage on the Western Railroad, the State holds, in trust, a fund, now amontaing to \$290,610 61, and which the State holds, against these several companies, are secured by mortgages on the in bath luncheon, a dough nut so long that while from other sources to show that he had been unhe is cating at one end, he cannot keep the pigs justly aspersed. Another member moved that Mr. 40 min. But if notice was given we should com-

On Monday Mr. Fairfield, Chairman of Com. on Commerce, in Senate, reported a bill proposing an expenditure of ten millions for naval purposes Savannah, bound to Boston, with a cargo of cotton and plank, went ashore near Oysterpond Point, L. I., in the acund—crew all saved.

The cargo will probably be saved if the weather cy may require. No order passed on this resolu-

tout was taken from the Franklin House, the property of Zebulon Allen, Esq., representative from Northfield. Mr. Allen is the third member and the special order of the day for Jan. 27th. ber of the general court who has been robbed Mr. Haywood, of N. Carolina, named the 3d. of be made the special order of the day for Jan. 27th. DEATH OF DR. SHEPARD. The venerable Rev. Samuel Shepard, for more than fifty years pastor of the Congregational Lociety in Lenoa, died at his residence on Monday morning last. He was in his 74th year, and was the oldest settled pastor in the country.

The Rev. John T. Sargent, formerly minister of Suffolk Street Chapel, has received and the residence of invitation of the First at the product of the Senate laid before that body at the region of Senators to suffolk Street Chapel, has received and the received and the region of the Senate laid before that body are received and the sufformation of the First street of Suffolk Street Chapel, has received and the received and the received and the sufformation of the Senate laid before that body are received and the received and the sufformation of the Senate laid before that body are received and the received and the sufformation of the Senate laid before that body are received and the sufformation of the Senate laid before that body are received and the sufformation of the sufformation of the sufformation belongs to political and sure that no political vicissitude can ever our venerated Commonwealth, to be a stain upon his own private character. Mutation belongs to political and sure that no political vicissitude can ever our venerated Commonwealth, to be a stain upon his own private character. Mutation belongs to political and sure that no political vicissitude can ever our venerated Commonwealth, to be a stain upon his own private character. Mutation belongs to political and sure that no political vicissitude can ever our venerated Commonwealth, to be a stain upon his own private character. Mutation belongs to political and sure that no political vicissitude can ever our venerated Commonwealth, to be a stain upon his own of the commonwealth to be a stain upon his own private character. Mutation belongs to political and sure that no political venerable products of sister States to the amount of fort

and Representatives from Texas to seats in either House of Congress. The bill to provide for the Massachusetts Militia Claim was postponed for another week.

In the House, J. Q. Adams presented a large budget of memorials, principally against the admission of Texas, coming from every free State in the Union ; one was from N. Carolina. The speaker disposed of these without aid from the men One of Mr. Adama's memorials prayed for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Charles W. Wilder, Esq., representative from the town of Leominster was robbed on Monday of his pocket-book containing \$111, have not been very interesting. Speeches are made in the State House. The proceedings of Congress for the week past in the House on the Oregon question, but nothing new is elicited.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Allen's atmosphere is so highly charged with the efflu-via of the liquor sold near the bridge, that the river cannot freeze over.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Allen's project of getting up a scaffle with France and En-gland too, on the subject of their interference in affairs of this continent, was happily put duwn. Mr. Steamship Acadia, Harrison, 48 hours hence, arrived at Halifax, 3d inst., took on board twenty additional passengers, and left same day our foreign relations. The Senate refused to receive Mr. Allen's resolutions by a vote of 28 to 23.

> WESTERN RAILROAD. Passengers, Freight, &c. 1846 1845 \$5,634 \$4,877 8,103 7,455 Total.

ADDRESS

OF HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE N. BRIGGS,

DELIVERED ON TUESDAY TO THE TWO BRANCH OF THE LEGISLATURE, IN CONVENTION. Gentlemen of the Senate and of the

House of Repres The past year has been one of general pros-perity and health to the people of this Common wealth.

Labor and capital have been actively employed and have reciprocally contributed to each other's success. Labor and capital ought to be so employed. And while each is willing to make a fair

learn from the Treasurer of the is as follows: The receipts amounted to The expenditures to of payments over receipts,

Leaves the ordinary receipts for the year. The amount of expenditures include

Temporary lone for 1844, And the 5 per cent stock of 1842, paid in 1845, acted from the whole expen-

Leaves as the ordinary expenditures

The average value of this stock is above par, and their average dividents exceed 6 per cent. The amount of their dividents hows the wisdom of the investment of the capital which built them the amount of business done upon them and their great public utility. The railroad from this city to Albany, across the Green Mountains is one of the great achievements of the age. Altogether they furnish evidence of the resources, the enterprise, the perseverance and the prosperity of our people.

THE TARIFF.

States T

The extracts which I have read, present the expanded views and statesman-like sentiments of their patriotic and illustrious authors, upon a subject which they considered very intimately connected with the permanent posperity of their country.

How striking the contrast with the arguments and views of the present chief magistrate, by which he repudiates the policy of the fathers of the republic, and proposes to measure and guage every duty to be imposed hereafter, by what he denominates revenue standard.

Among other important topics introduced into the late communication of the President of the United States, to both Houses of Congress, that of the tariff occupied an important place.

The people of Massachusetts are deeply interested in the protoctive policy. In it their labor, their capital, and their prosperity are essentially involved.

they now occupy.

There is, however, a remarkable difference be-

tween the doctrines and arguments of the Presi-

tween the doctrines and arguments of the President's message, and the doctrines and arguments of his predecessors on the same subject. Every one of those illustrious men, from General Washington to General Jackson, all of whom belonged to the age of the Constitution and of the Revolution, in their official communications, in the plainest and most explicit manner assert the constitutionality of a protective tariff, and recommend Congress to foster and protect the manufactures of the Country by their legislation. The preamble to the second act passed by the first Congress which assembled under the Constitution of the United States, declared the object of the act to be the en-States, declared the object of the act to be the en couragement of manufactures and the raising o

As to Senators, 31 of them, they were promoted a proposition of the Suffolk breed, recently killed one and had the middlings packed in this market. We saw the pork and found it very thick in proportion to the weight of the pig. We accepted of a good slice of the sparreib, presented to us by Mr. S., and found it very thick in proportion to the weight of the pig. We accepted of a good slice of the sparreib, presented to us by Mr. S., and found it remarkably rich and good; it had a peccliarly fine flavor. This breed should be known through the country.

As to Senators, 31 of them, they were promoted acceptance of the constraint on the most of the country.

As to Senators, 31 of them, they were promoted acceptance to moted according to established custom in policyed. And while each is willing to make a fair driving on the propose of the constraint on the wission of their joint earnings, they are, and must chosen some, to keep the Whigs straight; yet there are not many Senators that can be well sport and found it very thick in proportion to the weight of the pig. We accepted of a good slice of the sparreib, presented to us by Mr. S., and found it very thick in proportion to the weight of the pig. We accepted of a good slice of the sparreib, presented to us by Mr. S., and found it very thick in proportion to the weight of the presented to us by Mr. S., and found it remarkably rich and good; it had a peccliarly fine flavor. This breed should be known through the country.

The Sent Phraim Peabody was installed as Walley Esq. for Speaker.

May of our readers will be pleased to see weight of the Statute books of the Union.

Many of the framers of the Constitution sat in dand the wiston of them policyted. And while each is willing to make a fair wistom of their joint earnings, they are, and must be division of their joint earnings, they are, and must be frends.

Not only has an unusual degree of industry and the founds itself among all classes of our citizens, in the frends.

Not only has an unusual degree of industry and Many of the framers of the Constitution sat in

favor, flows our from our free and liberal institutions, call for our grateful acknowledgments tothat
great and good Being, whose mercies to us as a
people, have been so distinguished.

FINANCES.

Before the adoption of the Constitution of the
lived States, each State possessed the power to
lay duties and imposts, and to regulate trade with
other States and antions. It is a power incident
to the sovereignty of every independent State.
And it may be exerted by every such State for the And it may be exerted by every such State for the past year, as I protection and encouragement of its manufactures, or any other interest within its limits. By the same state of the Common wealth, or any other interest within its limits. By the express amounted to \$519,358 32 important power is surrendered by the States to Excess of payments over receipts, \$30,833 27 up by the States, lost or annihilated by that sur-

des 810,677 59 The absurdity of such a proposition is its refu \$10,677 59
\$62,325 50

The absurdity of such a proposition is its returble of a sovereign tation. This essential attribute of a sovereign State was transferred to the general government, not that it should lie dormant, or be extinguished, but that it might be put into action with more efficiency for the common benefit. So the authors of the Constitution, and the members of the first Congress understood it. There is but one restriction upon its exercise, and that is the prohibit. striction upon its exercise, and that is the prohi tion of a tax upon exports from any of the Mr. Madison argues the existence of the right

46,550 00 in Congress to protect the home industry of the country, upon the ground which I have stated, with unanswerable ability. He says it Congress have not the power it is annihilated for the nation; a policy without example in any other nation, and not within the reason of the solitary one in our

To meet the excess of payments of \$30,833 27, the Treasurer will have the balance of the State ax of 1845, amounting to \$65,000, and though on payable till February 1846, was designed for e service of 1845.

That sum will not only pay the above-named balance, out will be nearly sufficient to pay the \$37,140 of the 5 per cent stock of 1842, which falls due in 1846.

It is confidently believed that no State Tax will be necessary to enable the Treasury to meet the demands apon it for the coming year.

To this end! recommend the most rigid seruting into every branch of expenditures, and if any item is found not called for by the public interest, that it be curtailed. that it be curtailed.

Liberal appropriations of money for meritorious objects, within the appropriate sphere of legislative provisions, and not a dollar for a useless office, or an unnecessary purpose, is true economy.

When the remaining \$37,140 of the debt of 1842 shall have been paid, no other debt against the State will fail due before 1857. At that time the State will fail due before 1857. At that time the State will fail due before 1857. At that time the stock in the Western Railroad Corporation, will be payable.

Mr. Madison said in his message of February, 1815: "The sniking fund set apart to meet that debt greater force into the deliberations of Congress.

Mr. Madison said in his message of February, will be payable.

The sinking fund set apart to meet that debt now amounts to \$259,141 25. This sum with the accruing annual interest, together with the yearly amount from the sales of the public lands, in the State of Maine, which is appropriated by law for the same purpose, with the annual interest thereon will amount in 1837, with the present rate of the receipts from the public lands, to a million dollars.

The amount, whatever it may be, with the stock itself, will constitute the assets of the State, at that time, to meet its scrip for \$995,000.

The State has lent its credit to various railroad companies to the amount of \$5,049,555 56.

The State has lent its credit to various railroad companies is the amount of \$5,049,555 56.

One million and fifty thousand dollars of this amount for scrip loaned to the Eastern Railroad, the Andous for his surplus product? Except for cotton he has neither a foreign or and Railroad corporations, will be due in 1857-9, none of the residue falls due before 1868. These hated. A member from Georgia had the independence to say he did not think we are entitled to the whole of the Oregon territory. On Saturday the House was accomised for the companies to the amount of \$5,049,555 56.

One million and fifty thousand dollars of this amount for scrip loaned to the Eastern Railroad, the Andous for his surplus product? Except for cotton he has neither a foreign or and Haverhill Railroad and the Boston and Portland Railroad corporations, will be due in 1857-9, none of the residue falls due before 1868. These roads are all in successful operation, and the companies to the million and fifty thousand dollars of this amount for scrip loaned to the Eastern Railroad, the Andous the Norwich and Worcester Rail

these liabilities.

With a character for punctuality unsullied by a failure to meet any one of her pecuniary engagements, and with a credit equal to bullion, for any purpose that she may choose to use it, there is nothing in her indebtedness or liabilities, either on her own account, or to aid others in carrying on those great works of internal improvement, by which her mountains are pierced and her vallies striped with railroad iron, that need alarm the most timid financier, or give a moment's uneasiness to the most cautious of her citizens.

Having the largest representative body, in proportion to the number of their constituents, of any government in the world, at once their pride and their security, the prudent, industrious, enterprising people of this Commonwealth, must essentially change their character and principle, as old now as their political existence, before a Legislature can be assembled in this place that would involve the State in any wild and unauthorized projects, or do anything to tarnish her good name for honesty and punctuality. May the time never come when every citizen of Massachusetts, would not feel the slightest just reproach upon the integrity of the commonwealth, to be a stain upon his own private character. Mutation belongs to political as well as to all other, human institutions, but I

minates revenue standard. TEXAS.

That class of politicians who deny both the ex-

pediency and constitutionality of giving legislative protection to the manufacturing and industrial in-terests of the country, have themselves ventured upon the boldest exercise of federal authority even their capital, and the constitution, their capital was the terms of the Constitution, is to hold intercourse mostly engaged in commerce. But the course of National legislation has induced them to withdraw of resolution, the lowest form of legislative action, a large portion of that capital from commerce, they have brought a foreign nation into this contained in manufacturing establishments. Federacy of States. This extraordinary measure carried, (as it is believed by those who are opposes to it.) against the wishes of a majority of the performance of the content of the Massachusetts has at this time \$60,000,000 invested in manufactures.

The constitutionality of the protective principle, except as an incident to revenue, is clearly denied by the President in his message, and by the Section to the Treasury in his annual report. I am not aware that such a denial has ever before, since the adoption of the federal constitution, been promulgated from those high places. Perhaps, in justice to those functionaries, it should be said, that the opinions now arowed by them, on this a strumentality of the foreign slave trade, to bring that the opinions now arowed by them, on this a foreign slave into any of these States. Yet by subject, are the same which they were known to entertain before their elevation to their posts which they now occupy.

Shall the powers of our National Legislature be exerted to protect the capital of one portion of the Union, consisting of property in human beangs, whilst that protection shall be withheld from the property and the labor performed by the muscles of freenen in all the rest of the Union, These are questions which recent events bring home to the mind of every freeman in his great country with earnestness and solemnity. They are put, not for the purpose of arousing sectional prejudices, or exasperating party feelings; but for the purpose of calling your attention and the attention of the people of the Commonwealth to what is passing before us. By the annexation of a foreign State, and its admission into the Union, the preponderance is given in one branch of the National Legislature to the slaveholding States. It is very clear that no such event was contemplated Shall the powers of our National Legislature be | tors of those institutions wh

preponderance is given in one branch of the surport of continual to the shared at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. So far from looking to the ascendency of the slave States in either branch of the Legislature, the Constitution itself recognizes and ratifies the ordinance of 1787 for the government of the North West Territory, by the provisions of which three new States were to be admitted into the Union in which slavery was never to exist. Whilst this measure for the protection of the slave capital of the South is in progress, the Executive Chief Magistrate proposes to change the policy and utterly abandon a system which has been cherished by a majority of the people and their representatives from the beginning of the Government. Is this great change to take place? Is a system begun by the fathers of the Constitution, and which has the mount of the propose of the slave can be under the problem of the suppose of the slave capital of the slave capital of the South is in progress, the Executive Chief Magistrate proposes to change the policy and utterly abandon a system which has been cherished by a majority of the people and their representatives from the beginning of the Government. Is this great change to take place? Is a system begun by the fathers of the Constitution, and which has the mount of the slave capital of the state of the constitution and which has a different the state of the slave capital by the fathers of the Constitution, and which has been more than fifty years in maturing, which has filled the National treasury with revenue, and covered the whole country with the evidences of cation. The Secretary rosperity, to be struck down at a blow?

Standing by the pillars of the Constitution, and The num ready to defend and uphold every part of it, I trust inc

THE STATE PRISON.

The reports of the officers in the State Prison present a satisfactory state of affairs in that institution. A personal examination of the Prison by the Governor and Council, confirms those reports About six thousand dollars have been expended in repairs and buildings within the walls during the repairs and buildings within the walls during the report of the present the beautiful property of the present the prison by the present the property of the state are not only without improved, but they are not improved to a subject to the subject to the not improved to the proved they are not improved to the proved to the not improved to the proved to the not improved to The expenditures seem to have been where, under the fo judiciously made, and the improvements are important and useful. A remarkable degree of acters, of the rising health has prevailed among the prisoners. But one death has occurred among nearly three hundred and for provided the control of the cont

The fruits of a mild and humane treatment tions to the condit manifest themselves much to the credit of the offi- tinue to live under the manifest themselves much to the credit of the officets, and going strongly to confirm the correctness
of such a system. Generally, those who leave the
Prison, leave it with a respect for the laws whose
penalties they have been made to feel, and with
kind feelings towards the officers. They go again
into the world many of them with the purpose and
the hope, by a correct course of conduct, of restoring themselves to their friends, instead of breathpermanency in their emp

oners, is an important point gained in the admin-istration of penal law. There is a small library lieve that at this time there in the institution which is much used by the pris oners during the hours which they are in their cells. The Inspectors and Warden concur in the opinion that an addition of suitable books is desirable. I think one or two hundred dollars, for that purpose, from the prison funds, would tend to improve the moral condition of its unfortunate in-

In connection with this subject, I deem it proper to call your attention to another important branch of the criminal law of the Common wealth. By existing Statutes, there are four crimes punishable with death. Treason, Murder, Rape, and burning a dwelling house in the night These me

If the penalty attached to the violation of a law, tended with signal so is, in the public opinion, too severe, two consequences will manifest themselves in its administration.

First, a difficulty in procuring convictions; and secondly, if convictions take place, the pardoning power will be strongly urged to interpose and mitigate the punishment. Wise and judicious legislators should endeavor to avoid both of these consequences. They are grave and serious evils. gate the punishment. We and junicious legis-ators should endeavor to avoid both of these con-sequences. They are grave and serious evils. Sequences. They are grave and serious evils. Set a finding, too neavy a blow in their opinion will fall upon the head of a fellow being, against when it avoid be found would lead to the property of the Commonweight and the selections of the Commonweight and the selection of the Commonweight for the property of the commonweight for the property of the commonweight and the selection of the Commonweight for the property of the pr the public confidence in that important and sacred tribunal. Those who are acquainted with the history of judicial proceedings, must be aware history of judicial proceedings, must be al rule, it would be a dangerous and nnau improvement, and entire devoir exercise of the pardoning power, for an executive part of the pardoning power, for an executive part of the pardoning power, for an executive part of the members, were worthy of a law, because in his opinion its penalty was too severe. But in a case where the expression of a by which all the teachers in the vere. But in a case where the expression of a strong public sentiment should speak out, in accordance with his own views as to the rigor of the punishment, there is danger that the pressure might be too powerful for a kind-hearted though an upright magistrate to resist. It is quite obvious.

ed in the mind of a criminal as a means of avoiding detection in the commission of a lesser one people their ing detection in the commission of a lesser one. In reducing the penalty for robbery of the person, and for breaking and entering a dwelling house in the night, (the burglar being armed,) from death to confinement in the State Prison, I apprehend our own Legislature were influenced, at least to

some extent, by this principle. I am persuaded they acted wisely in so doing.

In a sister State, where such a change has taken leave and the law applicable to a change has taken do the law applicable to a change has taken leave and the law applicable to a chan place in the law applicable to murders has diminished, the number of robberies has not increased.

In one of the counties of our own Commonwealth within the last year, a person has been executed, within the last year, a person has been executed, and the property of the poor and the rich, so in the last year, a person has been executed, within the last year, a person has been executed, and the poor and the property and the property of the poor and the property and and who had committed, under the most aggravated circumstance, the double crime of rape and murder.

that in the higher and be children of the poor have as those of the rich.

his crime, I am informed that he declared that the thought of committing murder did not enter his mind until after the commission of the first offence, when the poor victim told him he would be hung for what he had done. He said it then occurred to him that the only hope of escaping detection and death, was to put the witness of his guilt out of the way. With the desperate hope of saving his own life, he seized a club, followed and killed the wronged and dying female. How many such cases there may have been Opiniscipace alone can tall. there may have been Omniscience alone can tell. If a single one has been known to exist, does not If a single one has been known to exist, does not that one, furnish a sufficient reason for removing the temptation for its repetition. I recommend to your calm consideration, the propriety of reducing the number of capital offences now existing in this Commonwealth. In the case of murder, to your calm consideration, ing the number of capital offences now ing the number of capital offences now in this Commonwealth. In the case of murder, much reflection has convinced me of the propriety of making degrees of guilt in that crime— Whilst the penalty of death shall remain against the wilful and deliberate murderer in the first degree; murder in the sexond degree, committed under circumstances of mitigation, should be pushed under circumstances of mitigation, should be pushed to the confinement in the State Prison during the confinement in the confine

The Annual Report of the Trustees of the State The Annual Report of the Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital, at Worcester, will be laid before you, giving "a statement of the condition of the Hospital, and all its concerns," in compliance with the law creating that noble institution. Since the last Report, the two new wings to the building have been completed. By these additional edifices, accommodations are furnished for one hundred and forty more natients could be accommedated by and forty more patients could be accommodated be-

The whole number of inmates at this time, is The whole number of inmates at this time, is about three hundred and sixty. The arrangements, order, neatness, and general management, of the institutions, are admirable. It fully maintains its high character, as an asylum, erected by the munificence of the State, for the reception of that unfortunate class of our fellow beings, who by the providence of God are bereft of their reason. Under the administration of the benevolent and accomplished Superintendent whose variables of the state of the Under the advised to the institution from the commencement of its operations, the sufferings of all the patients are greatly alleviated, and a good proportion of them restored to health and reason, with joyful and greatful hearts are given back to their families and friends.

The Murderer. The Murderer. The Murderer. The Allas of January of the suffering the suffering to the su

Every philanthropist, and every lover of his state, must feel gratified that such an institution has been established and sustained within its brought against him, and asking for imits.

The liberal appropriations annually made by the Legislature for the benefit of the blind and deaf and dumb, furnish the means of imparting the treasures of instruction and knowledge, to many children whose indigence would forever shut them out from those blessings, but for the provisions of the Commonwealth in their behalf. The benefactors where the commonwealth is their behalf. The benefactors where the commonwealth is their behalf.

The Massachusetts School Fund

all its children, and th nts, neglect to

a new elen

The Statute of distributions, and

In another of our counties, a man was hung several years ago, for the murder of a female ture, I recommended the propriety of sessions as short as the public busine mit. I cannot forbear to renew that

House of Repre The legitimate object and end of all

between six and seven o'clock, a fire broke in a large frame building belonging Sanborn & Carter, in Portland, by them as a bindery and printing Considerable damage was done to &c., and a large quantity of printed sheet consumed. The building was insured. loss, however, will probably not fall she

TIRRELL, THE MURDERER. The New

DICKIN and edition just issued giving a list U. S. minis a diagram ington stre ICP"A

mation and the title of American 5000 copie would app at the Ci families ar Oregon, t say, with timate with Crime has One O. P.

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SALE OF

cherished institutions, and their the first, at once the voice of true and decirate of equity and justice, distanted and interest of the same degrated which the same degrated wealth of the ancestor. By perations of the other, the treasures of the other ot

mended the propriety of making the ort as the public business would put forbear to renew that recommend at a time of domestic tranquility. as a matter of economy, as well to those who shall come after !

House of Representatives

IL CHAMBER, inuary 13, 1346.

N PORTLAND. On Tuesday even six and seven o'clock, a fire broke of frame building belonging to Messa & Carter, in Portland, and occupit

as a bindery and printing establishmable damage was done to their fixtu a large quantity of printed sheets are d. The building was insured. The vever, will probably not fall short of

LL, THE MURDERER. The N rrespondent of the Atlas of Jan. 3, says who was arrested here on suspicion of the arrested Maria A. Bickford, in real written a letter to the editors of user the control of the characteristics of

Irishmen were instantly killed eathstion of the 2d division of the Cheshie on Monday last, by the falling of the Contractor, Mr. Wells, narrowly The men were buried four fact desp.

ington street.

A looking glass for ladies or "the formation and excellence of the female character" is the title of an address delivered at Hartford by Joel Hawes D. D. and published by request of the American Institute in a pamphlet of 28 pages, are nothlighted for exclusions distribution. 5000 copies are published for gratuitous distribution (W. D. Ticknor & Co.)

FROM NAUVOO. Instead of decreasing, would appear that excitement is on the increase at the City of the Saints. As a great many families are divided upon the subject of going to Oregon, the Lord has endowed them, (they oregon, the privilege of casting off their legi-mate wives, and taking others to themselves. Crime has experienced little or no abstement. One O. P. Rockwell, who had been living with a woman who had deserted her lawful spouse for him, went with her to the latter's dwelling, and kept guard at the door, pistol in hand, while she went and robbed the house of such while she went and robbed the house of such articles as she fancied most. This act was perpetrated in broad daylight, in the eyes of the whole city, and yet w. s allowed to pass with-first sort is held at 25c per lb.

raph on the aspects of the Oregon controver-y, thus speaks of the attitude and course of the ton; Am. at 33a\$38 per ton, 6 mos.

Nothing has yet taken place to prevent an But little has been done in the article the past weel and prices remain about the same. American government by ignorant and prejudiced persons, it must be evident to all who have tread the able papers of Mr. Cathoun and Mr. Buchanan, that they advance a very strong claim to the Oregon territory, and that by offermos; New Orleans, 64a64c per lb, 6 mas.

A SENSIBLE INTERROGATIVE. The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury concludes an article on the Oregon theme with this forcible question—

Look back at our progress—at our peaceful process of periods, 10 a 20.

TALLOW—Duty—Ic per lb; Soap stock, 10 per ct. Look back at our progress—at our peacetul advance—our increase of territory without conquest—our augmenting population, wealth and power, and tell us which is the true patriotism—that which has secured to us these grand triamphs of peace, or that which would have lead the superstation shall not exceed 7c per lb, 5 per ct ad val; all whereof the value exceeds 7c per lb, 30 per et ad on every petty pretext, to waste our energies valorem, and 3c per lb. fighting-to turn our husbandmen into sol- There has been a fair demand for domestic at quot diers, our merchant-ships into men of war, and our money into gunpowder?"

The house on the town farm in Holden was nearly destroyed by fire on Tuesday, the 6th just, while the people were at dinner. A broom, with which one of the inmates had been sweepitch beautiful to the description of the second state of the second had been placed, and immediately filled the house with smoke and flame. A sick man was

RATES OF POSTAGE. The New-York House of Assembly, by nearly a unanimous vote, have passed resolutions protesting strongly against any increase of the rates of Postage, and resonance and the proposition of the rates of Postage, and resonance and Postage in Congress to the Postage in Congress questing their Representatives in Congress to

A gang of coiners, whose mint was a short istance from Toronto, and who had long been industriously engaged in counterfeiting Mexican follars, has been discovered and two or three of transport of the state of the

MARRIAGES.

In this city, by Rev Mr Gray, Mr Francis P. Babtto Miss Amelis B. Spear.

On Sunday last, at Pitts street Chapel, by Rev Dr.
gelow, Mr. Luther B. Dow of Portland, to Miss Sah Ann Lane of Boston.

13th inst, by Rev Mr. Waterston, Jacob Hersey of
ingiam, to Rachael Hersey of Boston.

13th inst, Mr. George M. Haliburton, Jr. to Miss
harbiter Colston. otte Colston.
South Boston, 28th ult, by Hugh Montgomery, rchibald Ellms to Miss Mary D. Cushing of

MINIATURE AL		MANAC.	
Sun	Sun	Moon	Days
Rises	Sets	Rises	
anday, Jan 18 7 26	4 56	11 9	9 30
Isnday. 7 25	4 58	morn	9 33
Vesday. 7 24	4 59	0 12	9 35
Wednesday. 7 24	5 0	1 16	9 36
Furaday. 7 23	5 1	2 22	9 38
Friday. 7 22	5 3	3 26	9 41

Review of the Markets. [Corrected Weekly for the Ploughman.]

(Wholesale Prices.)

Возтов, Jan. 17. COFFEE.—Duty—When imported from place of growth, in American vessels, free; by foreign vessels or from Europe, 20 per ct.

HOPS .- Duty-Twenty per cent.

HIDES .- Duty-Five per et ad valorem The Montreal Pilot, in the course of a para-raph on the aspects of the Green of a para-

MOLASSES .- Duty-Four and a half millsper lb.

steel.—Duty—On Cast, Shear and German, but a desire for war."

STEEL.—Duty—On Cast, Shear and German, but a desire for war."

AUCTION SALES.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

house with smoke and flame. A sick man was with great difficulty and danger removed from one of the rooms.

There are various rumors from Mexico, relative to the reception of Mr. Slidell, our new minister there. We place no reliance whatever upon these rumors. Unstable as is the Government of Mexico, we do not think it would disgrace itself by consenting to receive a Minister, and resume negotiations with the U. States, and the travallar are removed from the reception of Mr. Slidell, our new minister there. We place no reliance whatever upon these rumors. Unstable as is the Government of Mexico, we do not think it would disgrace itself by consenting to receive a Minister, and resume negotiations with the U. States, and then openly insult that Minister on his arrival.

RATES OF POSTAGE. The New-York House

BRIGHTON MARKET, MONDAY, January 12. At maket 700 Beef Cattle, 12 yokes Working Oxen, 30 Cows and Calves, 2800 Sheep, and about 200

Some of the most distinguished medical practitioners of England, now write their prescriptions in plain English, which every apoth ecary's boy understands.

226, \$30 and \$34.

Surre—Sales at wholesale at 4 for sows and 41 and 5 for borrows, at retail from 5 to 6c.

N. B. About 150 head of Beel Cattle remain unsold at 3 o'clock.

NEW YORK, Jan 12. At market, 800 Beef Cattle, (200 Southern) 50 Cows and Calves, and 2000

ra \$7. 100 left over. Cows and Calves—All sold at \$15 to \$30. Sheep and Lambs—The market cleared 1 50 to 4 50

[Retail Prices Inside Quincy Market.]

PROVI	SIONS.
Cincese, new milk, lb Sa. 10 do 4 meal . 4a. 6 Egga, dozen . 25a . 28 Beef, fresh,lb . 6a . 10 do salted,lb . 6a. 7 do smoked . 8a . 9 Hogs, whole . 5a . 5‡ Pork, fresh . 6a . 7 do salted . 7½a . 8 Bos'n Hams, per lb, . 10a	Lard, best, ib
VEGET	ABLES.

In West Roxbury, by Rev. Theodore Parker, Mr. Richard Holbrook to Miss Ellen M'Carte.

In Tanston, 4th inst, by Rev Mr Brigham, Mgrander W. Anken, late of Cashalton, Sury, Eaguid, to Miss Sophia L. Cook, 4th daughter of Mr. Dearth Mr. Springfield, 5th inst, by Rev Dr Peabody, Mr. Borringfield, 5th inst, Mr. Charles H. Miller to selected the firm of John Curties & Co. to In School, 1888.

Cabbages, Cabbages, St. Cabbages, St. Cabbages, St. Cabbages, Mr. Cabreries, St. Thompton, N. H., Ist inst, Francis S. Thompton,

THIS is to certify that I give my son James Her ry Smith, his time to act for himself, and the I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

Abington, Jan 5th, 1846.

3t j10

Writings of Henry Ware, Jr., D. D.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

Particular Notice.

Wanted,

Life of Ware.

One of the best Farms, for its size, situated in the centre of Chelsea, four miles from Boston, containing thirty three acres, twenty-two acres upland (mowing and tillage.) eleven of marsh, all adjoining, with comfortable buildings on the same, a fine orchard of grafted fruit, a great supply of the first rate clay.—No real estate pays greater per centage on the amount for which it can be purchased than said Farm.
For particulars inquire of the subscriber.

JOSEPH STOWERS.
Chelsea, Jan 17, 1846.

Farm for Sale.

A good Farm for Sale.

Farm for Sale.

nmediately. W.M. Framingham, Jan 17, 1846.

Washington st, opposite School street.

Letters R EMAINING in the West Cambridge Post Office,

Ames, Eliza Ann Andrews, Mercy L Barber John 2 Boynton, Nathan 2 Bowman, Francis Berry, George Burron, George Bush, Jonathan NOTICE is hereby given that the Copartnership heretofore existing between Elbridge Thorp and Francis Gay, by the name of Thorp & Gay, is by matual consent, this day dissolved.

ELBRIDGE THORP, FRANCIS G. GAY.
Stoneham, Jan 7th, 1846. Bush, Jonathan Bridge, Julia A Conner, Moses P Carey, Catherine Collins, Lewis Church, William Cole, Jeremish A NEW arrangement in my business since Oct. 7, 1845, obliges me to call upon all persons indebt-ed to me either by Note or account, to settle the same

Daniels, W C
Davis, Amos H
Emerson, Robert R
Fennessy, David 2
Finspatrick, Lawrent
Griswold, Joseph H
Gorton, Samuel A CAPABLE, intelligent American Man, with his wife, to take the charge of a Farm in the vicinity of Boston. One who understands the work and Giobton, Samuel can bring satisfactory references, may hear of a good situation by applying to JOHN C. CLAPP, at II Thorndike's Buildings, Congress st. 4t jl7

George, Jonathan S Goodridge, Caroline M EMOIR of the Life of Henry Ware, Jr., D. D., by Fis brother, John Ware, M. D., one vol, 12 Published by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134

Littlehale, David
Locke, Joseph
Leighton, Mrs Elizabeth
McParisand, Bradford 2
Moore, Nathaniel H 2
Morrill Seth W
Martin, Kev Mr
Neil, James O
Nichols, John S
Nute, John S
Parks, Elizabeth
Parke, Albby S
Parker, Sally
Parks, Emerson
Pense, Horatio N
Prentiss, James
Russell, Mrs Aon
Russell, Walter 2
Russell, Magarette J
Riford, Joseph
Santh, Eben
Stackpole, Joseph
Suith, Smith, Smith, Swan, Stephens & Tufts
Wyman, Luke Jr 5
Waterhouse, James F B
Waite, Charles E
Wilson, Mirron W
Woodard, Francis
Warren, Wm W
Witham, E C Littlehale, David

Warren, Wm W Witham, E C Witheridge, Michael Whipple, Orland Whittemore, Miss Julia

Chapel Liturgy.

A LITURGY for the use of the Church at King's Chapel in Boston; collected principally from the book of Common Prayer; fifth edition, with Family Prayers and other additions. By F. W. P. Greenwood, D.D. In fresh bindings, plain and gill. Published and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington, opposite School st. 117

Ban Sale.

Dan Sale.

13 3t EDW.

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife Adeline has been in the habit of contracting debts which are not agreeable or convenient for the target and persons treating her on my account, as I shall not pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

AMOS ALLEN.

130 3t EDW.

Russell's Reader and Introduction. RISSEII'S KEAGET AND INITIOURICHOR.

TEREOTYPE EDITION. The Young Ladies'
Electionary Reader, containing a selection of
Reading Lessons, by Anna U. Russell, with Introductory Rules and Exercises in Electution, adapted to Female Readers, by William Russell, I vol 12mo, pp 480.
Introduction to the Young Ladies' Elecutionary
Reader, containing a selection of Reading Lessons;
together with the Rudingags of Elecution, adapted to
Female Readers, by William and Anna U. Russell, I
vol 12mo, pp 252.

New editions of the above valuable School Books
now ready to large or small quantities, for sale by the
Publishers, No 2 School street, up stairs. For sale, a small Farm situated near the centre of the town of Mendon, containing thirty-five acres of land, with a new and convenient Dwelling House, Wood House, Barn and Carpenter's Shop, all in good repair. The whole will be sold, or the buildings with ten acres of land will be sold separate, if desired.

For farther particulars, inquire of the subscriber, living on the premises. THOMAS GARDNER.

jan17

MOORE'S NORTH AMERICAN Cloth and Clothing Warehouse,

MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

A good farm for Sale.

For sale in the South part of Townsend, within 3 miles of the middle of Lunenburg and 3 from the middle of Townsend, a Farm belonging to the Subscriber, consisting of 160 acres of good mowing, tiltage, pasturing and woodland. The woodland is situated about 6 miles from Shirley Depot and contains from 30 to 40 acres, 10 of which is chestaut, oak and walnut. The buildings on the same are one two-story Dwelling House, a Barn, from 60 to 70 feet in length, with shed and other out-buildings, all in good repair. Also, 3 good wells of water which never fail in dry seasons.

Any one wishing to purchase said Farm can have the same at a bargain, and a liberal portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

For further particulars enquire of Samuel H. Bailey, of Lunenburg, or William A. Warren, of South Woburn.

Townsend, Jan 17, 1847.

Townsend, Jan 17, 1847.

MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

NOS. 43 and 45 ANN STREET,
BOSTON.

The proprietor of the above establishment would call the attention of purchasers of Cloths and Clothing of every description, to his very extensive assortment, consisting of every style, or fabric, from 80 to 70 feet in length, with shed and other out-buildings, all in good repair. Also, 3 good wells of water which shall defy competition.

Also, constantly receiving by every arrival of the European Steamers, many of the richest descriptions of London and Parisian furnishing articles, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

JOHN L. MOORE.

Christmas and New Years Gifts,

Christmas and New Years Gifts, ANNUALS FOR 1846.

The subscriber offers for sale his Farm, in the East part of Middleton, on the main road leading to Boxford and Topsfield, containing about 60 acres, more or less, divided into mowing, tillage and pasturing. There is on said Farm from eight to ten of peat meadow. The buildings consist of one two-story Dwelling House, 40 by 20 feet, and a Barn 60 by 25 feet, and a Shoemaker's Shop 20 by 12 feet. Also, a Carriage House and Wood Shed. The Farm has a fresh supply of water through the year, there being three wells of water connected with the buildings, while the Ipswich River affords a ruch supply for cattle through the season. Said Farm is pleasantly situated about nion miles from Salem Market, and is susceptible of great improvement on account of the good quality of the soil and is well calculated for a Nursery or the propagation of Fruit Trees.

The buildings stand upon an elevated spot having a commanding view of the whole Farm and a large tract of surrounding country.

The river of Province, and opposite City Hall, Boxton.

There is no time when operations on the Teeth promise more success than in the Winter months. Now that the cold and damp season has arrived, and the atmosphere is filled with those active agents so destructors.

on the premises.

LEWIS TYLER.

Reference may be had to Dr George W. Sawyer of Boxford, or Mr Moody Elliott of Danvers, New Mills.

jan17

Farm for Sale.

LEWIS TYLER.

tive to defective Teeth, it becomes a matter of no small importance for those having these indispensible organs thus affected, to have them attended to before their destruction is entirely accomplished. An incalculable amount of suffering—often for years, and even out unfrequently for life—may be prevented by a trifling attention at the commencement of decay, and those truly useful and beautiful organs, the Teeth, preserved to import health, ornament and attraction to the fortunate A valuable Farm situated in Foxboro', about two miles from the centre, and the same distance from the Railroad Depot. It contains eighty-woodland and pasture. It has a good Dwelling House Barn, and out houses, and is well supplied with good water.

Terms favorable to the purchaser. For farther particulars inquire of JAMES CAPEN, on the premises, ji0

Farm for Sale.

A Farm in Billerica, 15 miles from Boston, 9 from Lowell, and 24 from PRICES.

PRICES.

Inserting beautiful Mineral Teeth on fine gold plate, \$2,00 to \$4,00 to \$2,00 to \$4,00 filling with purest Gold, \$0 to 1,00 to 2,00 Other substances, \$20 to 75 Extracting with patented instruments which renders the operation comparatively without pain, \$25 The poor without charge.

Curing the most agonizing Toothache with an original and very successful praparation, \$3,00 to 40,00 Double sett, upper and under jaw, \$50,00 to 40,00 Double sett, upper and under jaw, \$50,00 to 75,00 Who will any longer go without Teeth, or what is more deplorable, carry shout decayed and loathsome ones, when they can bave them supplied or made healthy and useful at the above unprecedented low rates? Advice at all times freely given.

[35-Office in building 30 School street, corner of Province; entrance first door, on the right, in Province street.

PRICE REDUCED TO \$2,50 !! THE WAVERLY NOVELS. COMPLETE.

| Waterbown 1, the National Response | 19 | Waterbown 1, the National Re

Clocks ! Clocks !



J. J. & W. BEALS' Clock Manufactory,

AT THE SIGN OF THE LARGE DIAL, CORNER OF HANOVER AND BLACKSTONE STREETS.

This stock contains the largest assortment of thirty

PERSONAL ATTENTION PAID TO Repairing and Cleaning Clocks, of all kinds, which are warranted to keep good time for one year, if well used.

Looking-glasses, clock and watch oil, and materials of all kinds, at wholesale and retail.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine this stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Boston, Dec. 13, 1845.

Farm for Sale in Marshfield,

In a pleasant and bealthy location on the stage road from Boston to Duxbury, containing 120 acres of land with most kinds of fruit, particularly in apples of most excellent selected kinds, grafted, more than our the bara with most kinds of fruit, particularly in apples of most excellent selected kinds, and readers of this valuable sheet, who may visit the city or are in the way of sending for goods in my line. My place for the sale of HATS—CAPS and every description of FUR GOODS, is 173 Washington street, Boston. Wholesale Rooms, 21 and 33 at stories.

Farm for Sale in Marshfield,

In a pleasant and bealthy location on the stage road from Boston to Duxbury, cellent quality, well enclosed with stone wall, to the farm are 500 grafted froit trees which are thrilty and in a bearing state, from which more than two hundred dollars' worth of fruit bas been sold in a sin-

In a pleasant and healthy location on the stage road from Boston to Duxbury, containing 120 acres of land of excellent quality, well enclosed with stone wall, containing a due proportion of tillage, mowing, pasture, salt-marsh and woodland. On the farm are 500 grafted fruit trees which are thrilty and in a hearing state, from which more than two hundred dollars' worth of fruit has been sold in a since season. On said farm is a large and spacious House, Barn and out-buildings, two wells and a never-failing stream of good water passes through the farm. Said farm is only one mile from the principal landing from tessels on North River, and one-fourth of a mile from the landing on Little's Creek, thereby affording

Said farm is only one mile from the principal landing from vessels on North River, and one-fourth of a mile from the landing on Little's Creek, thereby affording grat facilities for sending produce to market and for enriching the same with sea manure.

The above Farm will be sold exceeding low, and any one who wishes to buy a valuable Farm at a great hargain will please call and examene it.

Terms ten per cent. cash, the balance on a credit to sait the purchaser by good security being given.

For further particulars, apply to H. H. or G. W. LITTLE, on the premises, near the East Post Office.

East Marshfield, Dec 27, 1845.

A Farm for Sale.

Situated in the town of Woodstock, Moddy-hrook Parish so called, and formerly owned by Phineas Wright, one of the most flourishing communities in windham connuty. Said farm contains 165 neres of beautiful land, suitably divided into mowing, ploughing, pasturing and wood land. There is on it a large house lately fitted up in good order, two barns, swill-house, wood, carriage, grain and silk house.

It is pleasantly situated on a good road, and within one mile of the centre of the parish, where there is a meeting house, and sehool kept mood of the parish, where there is a meeting house, and sehool kept moot of the parish, where there is a meeting house, and sehool kept moot of the parish, where there is a meeting house, and sehool kept moot of the centre of the parish, where there is a meeting house, and sehool kept moot of the centre of the parish, where there is a meeting house, and sehool kept moot of the centre of the parish, where there is a meeting house, and sehool kept moot of the centre of the parish, where there is a meeting house, and sehool kept moot of the centre of the parish, where there is a meeting house, and sehool kept moot of the centre of the parish, where there is a meeting house, and sehool kept moot of the centre of the parish, where there is a meeting house, and sehool kept moot of the centre of the parish, where there is a meeting house, and sehool k

A Farm for Sale.

Situated in the southwesterly part of Sterling, on the north branch of Nashua river, near saw and grist mills, consisting of 80 acres of excellent land with good orcharding, and 14 acres of young wood. The house is two stories high; with a good barn 40 feet in length, and suitable outbuildings. The place offers an excellent opportunity for a purchaser wanting a good Farm, and the conditions of pay will be made very easy. Inquire of REBECK-AHD. GOODNOW, 102 Charles street, Boston, or the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL FLAGG.

Sterling Nov. 29, 1845.

Sterling Nov. 29, 1845.

Sam*

Farm for Sale.

A Farm situated in South Walpole, containing 17 acres, with a good House and Barn, the same being in good repair. The said Farm lies on the Norfolk and Bristol Tumpike, 20 miles from Boston, and about 2 miles from the centre of the town. This is a good opportunity for some Mechanic, there being ample room for a shop in a part of the house. The said farm will be sold low, and possession given immediately. For further information apply to the subscriber at Walpole Centre.

J. B. HANNERS, Jr.

Walpole, Aug. 9.

Walpole, Aug. 9.

Walpole, Aug. 9.

Wanted...A good and convenient, new Dwell
Woldura.

David MigHill, Pres't.

WillIAM BOYNTON, Sec'y.

Georgetown, Mass., Oct. 25, 1845.

Sm

Look at this important Discovery.

ECONOMY in heating apartments with coal or wood. UTFER S Patent Hot Air Tight Stoves for parlors, sitting rooms, &c. &c., which is said at the patent to warrants a saving of fifty per cent in fuel, and one hundred per cent in attending fires. The fiel is burnt on a solid iron plate, the only draft is at the extreme top of the store, and and adount 2 miles from Boston, and about 2 miles from Boston, and about 2 miles from Boston, and about 2 miles from the centre of the town. This is a good opportunity for some Mechanic, there being ample room for a shop in a part of the house. The said farm will be sold low, and possession given immediately. For further information apply to the subscr

FOR SALE.

A good and convenient, new Dwelling House, Whodhouse and Stable, with one acre of Land, pleasantly situated, and having about 60 Fruit Trees, one mile from Foxhoro' centre, and two hour the Railroad Depot, is for sale, for a very moderate price, and on liberal terms.

San' Alexandroad Depot, is for sale, for a very moderate price, and on liberal terms.

San' Alexandroad Depot, is for sale, for a very moderate price, and on liberal terms.

San' Alexandroad Man and his Wile.

GOOD wages and constant employment will be given to a steady, industrious, capable middle-aged couple without children. The man must understand gardening, taking care of horses, &c. The woman is wanted to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, and take charge of the kitchen. Good recommendation will be required.

The situation is ten miles from the city. Enquire at this office or at No. 2 Court st. tf n22

Farm Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase a Farm within ten miles of Boston, with from fifty to one handred acres of land, with from fifty to one handred acres of land, with a good variety of fruit. A hine directed to E. W., Worcester, post paid, stating the location and price, will receive immediate attending the location and price, with the product of the south part of the south

A small Farm in the south part of Acton, within one mile and a half of the Depot on the Fitchburg Railroad, containing about forty acres of land, and a House and Barn thereon.

For farther particulars, inquire of URIAH H. FOSTER, at the Powder Mills, within a mile of the Farm, or to L. BAIRD, 128 Purchase street, Boston.

A SUPPLY of this celebrated article, of the best quality, kept constantly for sale by HOVEY & CO., aug 7 Merchants' Row, Boston.

RICHARDSON & CHURCHILL. Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, A reassactions withes a situation either as No. 1 DEVONSHIRE STREET, (Corner of State and Devonshire Streets,) WILLIAM RICHARDSON, J. MCKEAN CHURCHILL. BOSTON.

READY MADE

1846. William D. Ticknor & Company,

Corner of Washington and School Streets, AVE for sale at the lowest prices, among their large apportunent of Hiustrated Works, all the H AVE for some harge assortment of Hiustranea ANNUALS FOR 1846—VIZ:

The Kappake, edited by the Countess of Blessington, illustrated by 12 exquisitely finished plates of miscellaneous subjects from paintings by eminent living artists, elegantly bound in crimson silk.

Book of Beauty, edited by the Countess of Blessington, illustrated with 12 highly finished Portraits of Ladies of Distinction, elegantly bound in blue silk.

The Leadets of Memory, edited by Reynell Coates, containing fine illustrations and illuminated drawings.

Forget-Me-Not, a Christmas, New Year and Birthday Present, edited by Frederick Shoberl, containing ten beautiful plates, elegantly bound in morocco.

The Opal, a pare Gift for the Holidays, edited by John Keese, with beautiful mexactint illustrations.

The Snow Flake, a Gift for Innocence and Beauty, edited by T. S. Arthur, 10 fine plates.

The Diadem, a rich quarto, with illustrations, funished in a superior manner, the designs by Imman, Landseer, &c., edited by Rev W. H. Furness.

Friendship's Offering and Winter's Wreath, a Christmas and New Year Present, containing contributious from various popular writers, illustrated with ten fine plates, elegantly bound.

Fisher's Drawing Room Scrap Book, edited by the Hon Mrs Norton, a quarto, richly bound, with 30 epiates.

The Mayflower, a beautiful book, illustrated in the

The Mayflower, a beautiful book, illustrated in the

best manner.
The Missionary Memorial, a Literary and Religious

This stock contains the largest assortment of thirty hour and eight day clocks that can be found m any other establishment.

Splendid eight day gothic spring clocks, for parlor or study.

The subscribers having had upwards of fifteen years' experience in the clock-making business, hope this will insure them a share of public patronage.

All clocks sold by them will be set in running order and warranted.

—ALSO—

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF CHURCH, GALLERY, AND HALL CLOCKS.

The Missionary Memorias, a Literary and Religious Souvernir, edited by Miss Edgarton, 7 illustrations.

The American Friendship's Offering, a Christmas, New Year, and Birthday Present, beautifully bound in arabesque morocco, and embellished with nion high finished engravings by the first atrists.

The Rose of Sharon, a Religious Souvernir, edited by Miss Edgarton, 7 illustrations.

The American Friendship's Offering, a Christmas, New Year, and Birthday Present, beautifully bound in arabesque morocco, and embellished with nion high finished engravings by the first atrists.

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The Rose of Sharon, a Religious Souvernir, edited by Miss Edgarton, 7 illustrations.

plates.
The Juvenile Scrap Book, by the author of 'The Women of England,' 16 plates.
The Hyacinth, or Affection's Gift, nest mezzotists engravings.
The Javenile Gem, edited by Father Frank.
The Youth's Keepsake, a favorite little Annual, with
plates, bound in gilt cloth.
The Annualette, edited by a Lady, with illustrations, bound in gilt cloth.

d27

THE FARMERS State Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,

Incorporated February, 1844.

Situation Wanted.

transactions wither a situation either as local or travelling Agont. Letters post posid may be directed to S. B., at the "Ploughman Office" Boston; a farther information will be given on personal application at the same

Boston, Dec. 6, 1845.

Farm for Sale.

Cambridge Nurseries,

BOSTON. HOVEY & CO. inform their friends and the public, that their collection of Fruit Trees comprises every desirable variety to be obtained. In addition to the well known and approved a stragene rally cultivated, particularly of Pears, all the choic and celebrated varieties of foreign origin were selected, last autumn, around London and Paris, when the trees were in bearing, and when an expectation to the contract of the contract o

200 Roots of Myatt's Victoria Rhubarb, producing stems weighing two to four pounds each.
500 Grape Vines, in pots of all the approved kinds, suitable for Graperies.

Mountain Ash, new Silver Maple, Wych Elm, and other Shade and Ornamental Trees.

Beautiful Weeping Trees of the Ash, Elm, Beech, Birch, Lime, Oak, Laburnum, Hornbeam, and Poplar, suitable for Cemeteries, and some of which are rare, and entirely new.

The collection of ROSES is unsurpassed, comprising upwards of 600 kinds, many of them quite new, and now first offered for sale.

Descriptive Catalogues of Fruit Trees, Roses, Seeds, Dahlias, &c. may be obtained gratis, on application. Onnibuses pass directly by the Nurseries several times a day, and the public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Orders promptly executed, and trees packed so as to bear safe transportation to any part of the country.

HOVEY & CO.,

7 Merchants' Row, near State street, Boston.

CZERNY'S PIANO FORTE INSTRUCTOR

ces, &c.

Pupils, Teachers and Professors of Music are requested to call and examine the above, as it is believed to be the best complete instruction book ever published for the Piano Forte in this country.

Published and for sale by E. HOWE, 9 Cornhill.

115

For sale, a valuable Farm, and very desirable residence, situated in North Danwera, six miles from Salem, one and a half miles from Danwers Plain, and one mile from Rev Mr Braman's Meeting House. The Farm consists of one hundred and fifty acres of land, with two convenient Dwelling Houses, a stone barn forty by one hundred feet, the best in the county, if not in the State, and numerous other outbuildings, all in excellent repair. The Farm combines most of the advantages to be found in a country residence, or working farm. Its surface is agree ably diversified with groves, lawns, and undulating pasture grounds; it is approached by pleasantavenues from two public roads; it is well watered, and feaced with the best stone walk; it has a variety of soile, and meadows furnishing peat, and inexhaustible supplies of the best manure.

There is a large number of thriving Fruit Trees, of

There is a large number of thriving Fruit Trees, of The whole, or a part, will be sold, and payment Apply to CHARLES LAWRENCE, on the premises.

FRAMINGHAM Carriage, Harness and Sleigh

THE Editor and Proprietor of this Paper has made an arrangement with his son by which he admits him into Copartnership, and the paper will hereafter be published by the subscribers.

WM. BUCKMINSTER.

July 19, 1845.

Patent Locks

PAIGNT LOCKS

DWARDS & HOLMAN'S Patent DETECT-OR LOCKS, suitable for Bank Vaults, Safes, Store Doors, &c., combine a series of important principles that render them superior to any lock ever offered to the public. Picklocks and burglars have frequently attempted them, but in NO INSTANCE have they ever been able to open them, either by picking, or with false keys. All persons in want of perfect security, (and no one should be without it) by examining our extensive assortment of LOCKS, will see for themselves, that they are better finished, more secure, less liable to get out of order, and at a less price, than any others in the market. Also on hand, a large variety of CLASP LOCKS for outside fastenings, designed as a substitute for Padlocks and Strap, being much more coareniest and much stronger; all of which are made of the lest materials and in a workmanlike manner.

Refer to the Merchants and Market Banks, Willis

New Music!

Clothes and Cloth Warehouse.

ISAAC OSGOOD,

NO. 21 DOCK SQUARE,

BOSTON.

Particular attentionpaid to Binding old Books, Music,

Pamphlets, &c.

A NEW COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC.

THE Boston Sacred Harmony, or New England
Collection of Church Music, containing new, original and select Hymn Tunes, Anthense, Motetts, Centences, Services, Cleants, etc., etc., designed for the use of all religious Denominations, adapted to every occasion of Public Worthip, or Private Devotion, and suitable for Singing Schools and Societies, Edited by T. Bissell. Just Published and for sale at KEITH'S Mosic Publishing House, 67 and 69 Court street, Boston.

DE M. R. FLETCHER ? PATENT.

Caution.

Caution.

THE superior excellency of "FLETCHER'S PATENT TRUSS," has induced certain individuals in Boston, to vend a spurious and inefficient article of their own manufacture, as the genuine Fletcher Truss. Several Trusses have been brought to the Proprietor, by those who bought them of these individuals in Boston, because of their utter worthlessness. To guard against such impositions, the Proprietor hereby notifies the public that he has a Patent, duly autheriticated, securing to him the sole right to make and vend said "Fletcher's Truss;" and he is determined to proceed according to hav against those who invade his Patent Right.

To guard against farther imposition, the public are cautioned not to purchase of any one in Boston except his accredited agents whose names appear below.

Seth W. Fowle, 138 Washington st., Frederick Brown, corner of State and Washington st., Dr Hunnaford, 2 Cambridge st., Dr M. C. Greene, Merrimac corner of Prospect st., Brioley & Co., South side Fancuil Hall.

(3) The Subscriber has revived and convenient

The Subscriber has retired and convenient rooms, with every accommodation for consultation with patients and application of this lustrument to any form or size of the complaint.

LUTHER ANGIER, Proprietor,

Medford, July 26, 1845.

Trusses.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GREAT variety of the most approved kinds in
use, comprising probably the largest and best assortment in the city, will be found at WILLIAM B.
LITTLE'S Drug Store, No 104 Hanover street, corner of Salem street, Boston.

—ALSO, AS ABOVE—

A large and well selected snock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and FOREIGN LEECHES, all of which are warranted to be of the best quality and will be sold at the lowest market prices.

aug2

6m

CAMBRIDGE, NEAR HARVARD CO LEGES, ONLY TWO MILES FROM

MUSIC

Farm for Sale.

MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber has on hand a supply of new and a second-hand Carriages and Harnesses which will be sold cheap at this season of the year. Also he is preparing a lot of first-rate family Sleighs, ready for sleighing. As we shall have a great supply of snow they will be very useful.

Also, Wagon and Pew Cushions, Riding Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Trunks, Carriage Lamps, Brass Bands, Coach Wrenches, Harness Trimmings, Carriage Lace, Drab Cloths, Damask Moreen Morocco, Skins, Painted Carpets, &c. &c.

Also, Paints, Copal Varnish, Japan, Spirits of Terpentine, Sponge Blacking, Linseed, Neatsfoot and Sperm Oil.

HOLLIS HASTINGS.

Framingham, Nov. 29, 1845. MANUFACTORY.

Copartnership Formed.

manner.
Refer to the Merchants and Market Banks, Willis & Co., Clark & Co., Wells & Wetherbee, Brokers, Boston.
EDWARDS & HOLMAN, my24 tf 51 Congress st., Boston.

A NEW COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC.

[For the Ploughman.] ANNIVERSARY OF THE PILGRIM'S LAND ING.

In the hour of morning twilight, On old Plymouth's loveliest hill, Stood a worn and weary Pilgrim, Striving some deep void to fill. By his earnest gaze and fervent On the spot so husbed and still; Where two hundred years had passed,

Since he looked upon it last. Ask not thou whence came the wanderer Little matters it to thee, Even in his church-yard slember He had seen New England free; And the vision's glorious ending, He had waked with joy to see, Which two hundred years before, Cheered him on the dreary shore.

Morning dawned, and by him whirling Came the mighty iron king. Wan his misty breath op-curling, Like a weird and fearful thing; And the simple Pilgrim mattered "T' is a demon on the wing," Marvel not, for since his day, Centuries have passed away.

With the crowd he harried onward, And his garb of russet gray, Seeming plain and little fitting Such a bright and festal day, Made the Pilgrim pass unheeded, 'Mid the floating garments gay; Full two bundred years, I ween.

Stately ranks were proudly stepping, On the rock where Truth and Freedom Guardina watch still seem to keep. Thought the Pilgrim of his daughter, Lying in her dreamless sleep She whose footstep pressed that shere,

Moving from the house of prayer, Came he to their hall of fer But he might not enter there; How could poor and mean-clad pilgrim, Equal rights of long ago,

Yet he lingered on the threshold, While the god-browed poet read, How to this our western empire, They who like their holier Master, Had not where to lay their head, Years before that dream had be Told the boy upon his knee.

Then the Pilgrim torned and marked them, They who would our nobles be, Little seemed they like his scions,

For their sires e'en those five kernels Would have shared with such as he So as closed the wintry day. Wearily he turned away.

Not in bitterness I tell thee, Left them mid their lordly feasting, Sought his resting-place again And forgot the brilliant contrast Twist the dark days that have been, And the Present, brighter far

Hal God made thee poor and lowly, Vet of Pilgrim lineage nigh, Lavished on that revelry. Graves where honored pilgrims lie ould not they have blessed thee so he lived two hundred you's ago. South Abangton.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The Heir's Choice.

BY MRS. C. M. MORTON.

"Have you heard that Henry Conner is ex-pected home this week!" said Patty Allen at the sewing circle of our village, looking up from her work as she spoke as if announcing

parlors thrown into one; and there should be new marble mantles; and then bid give a great ball—oh! such a ball as we've never seen here -and then, you should be all invited."
"I am afraid," said Ellen, smiling, "that the

"That it wouldn't; but what of that! Old Dr. Parker was a blue law Presbyterian, al-most as bud as, you Ellen; but I watrant the young heir is not so old fashioned. Nay, I beg your pardon,' she said, as she saw Ellen's flushed cheek. "I didn't intend to hurt your "There is no need for an apology," said

Ellen mildly, but dear Isabel I only wish you were a blue law Presbyterian, as you call it ne law Episcopalian, or anything elee. a blue law Episcopanan, or well," said Isa-Well-well-time enough yet," said Isa-bell pettishly. "But Patty, bel, half gaily, half pettishly. "But Patty, you have not told us yet if Mr. Conner is you have not told us yet if Mr. Conner is handsome," she remarked, turning to the first

"His aunt says he is, but he was always her pet. He'll be at church, however, on Sunday.
"Then we shall see for ourselves.—And now

girls, the best one is she that gets the first in-

with naturally a good heart, as was evinced in her conversation with Ellen, which we have narrated. Between her and Miss Eden there could not be a greater contrast than already ex-isted; for Ellen was a girl of rigid notions of duty, an exemplary, though unobtrusive christian, and one of the mildest and sweetest of characters. While every one admired the gay, high-spirited and brittiant leabel, all loved the modest and retiring Eller; the one was the dahlin which flaunts before all eyes, the other was the retiring violet. In her secret heart, Iwabel, the retiring violet. In her secret heart, leabel, already the most popular belle of the village, had resolved to make a conquest of the young heir. She loved ostentation quite as much as she loved flattery, and she longed to be mistress. of the old mansion. She knew, however, that she had many rivals, there was scarcely a young lady in the village, having either by birth, ac-

but still he showed a decided preference for Isabel. Probably he paid less attention to Ellen than to any of them; and certainly she was the only marriageable young lady in the village who did not seek every decorous opportunity to throw herself in his way. But Ellen neither courted his society nor flattered his tastes. She treated him frankly and conversed with ease and animation when they met; but she rather shrank from than sought opportunities of meeting him. Yet Ellen felt that Harry Conner was one that she could love, for constant flattery had failed to corrupt the original nobleness of his heart.

Whether it was this conduct on the part of Whether it was this conduct on the part of the part of the mother of your children—your own consoler in the days of trouble—the guide who, ever by your side, with sweet smiles and angelic words

held on a picturesque island not far from our village. The party was to be given by the gen-tlemen, and great pains were taken to conceal from the Jadies the nature of the preparations.

All, therefore, that was known was, everything was to be arranged in the most elegant manner.

Harry Conner himself had approximated the same results of the same results as seriously before," said his friend grasping his hand.

"But I feel that you are right."

"Yes! said Harry, "and even infidels—as it was to be arranged in the most elegant manner.

Harry Conner himself had superintended the arrangements, and his taste was proverbial.—

Every one promised themselves a day of enjoyment, even Ellen entered into the feelings of curtosity; and on the eventful morning many arose an hour before their usual time, impatient, as in earlier years, for the hour of setting forth.

The navit was to be arranged in the most elegant manner.

Yes! said Harry, and even mass one who mocks at religion."

"I now see, replied his friend, "how it is that true love and religion are so intimately connected. Reverence is a prominent part in both. I too, will seek a wife like Miss Eden."

With these views they parted.

for the excursion.

She had just heard that a poor old woman whom she had been in the habit of assisting now and then with alms, was dying and had requested to see her.

"If Miss Eden will not go because she thinks wrong, she is certainly very narrow-minded; what was really the result of her own miscon it wrong, she is certainly very narrow-minded; what is and what is worse is the hypocrisy to conceal the true reason. Still I cannot believe she is

There is no other cau_e, you may depend

without falling in love, had been growing more growing, finally, into a vehement the and more interested in Ellen ever since his re-

"And it was to seelude herself in that miser- middle of his pillow-

looked at the beautiful [sabe], and thought of conner une heure!' tremblingly ejaculated

From that day Harry Conner loved Ellen Eden. He made no allusion, when they met, to her refusal to attend the pie-nic, but he strove by the gentle kindness of his manner to repay her for the only regret she might have felt. Ellen scarcely knew what to make of his altered demeanor. There was something so different in his tone, so respectful in his looks, something so different from anything she had seen before, that her heart trembled with strange happiness. She had resolved to treat Harry so coldly that he was very grey when he went to bed.—

[St. Louis Reville.] She had resolved to treat marry so colory that he would abandon her society; for she knew absence from the beloved object to be the only cure for unrequited affection. But now she hesitated. A sweet hope began to dawn on her. Could he really mean to give up the beauther to remain longest under water.

complishment or beauty and pretension to the aliance who did not indulge a hope that she might be the favored one. And each resolved to appear to the best advantage on the following Sunday.

Accordingly the Church, on that day presented quite an array of new bonnets and flowers. Our ladies had really outdone themselves. Our ladies had really outdone themselves on millinary. But still lashel was the most beautiful girl there; and conscious that this would the so she delayed her entrance until the zervices were about to begin.

The young heir sat in the old family pew mearly opposite to that of the Warner's, and more than once during the sermon his eye wandered to the beautiful being opposite to him. I hear everywhere that she is a canting religionist. I'm am about to marry her," he replied. What you mean by a canting religionist I do not exactly know; but Ellen, however pious she may be, has nothing of cant. "She teaches Sunday School." "But is not that a merit rather than other more time the young heir became acquainted with the other ladies of the village, but still he showed a decided preference for Isabel. Probably he paid less attention to Ellen than to any of them; and certainly she was the only marriageable young lady in the complishment or beauty and pretention to the tiful and brilliant Isabel for her! The mor

Whether it was this conduct on the part of Eilen, or a gradual increasing appreciation of her qualities, that induced the young heir to seek her society more frequently than at first, we know not; but so he did, and eventually to a degree that Isabel grew jealous.

One day a pic-nic party was projected, to be held on a picturesque island not far from any laying almost at the point of death with no through for this world, who is thinking continually of gaiety and vain show, and who perhaps goes off to a ball when a child or husband is lying almost at the point of death with no one to turn the thoughts to a better world."

"I never considered the subject so seriously before" said the continuation of the continuation of

"Yes! said Harry, "and even infidels-as it

The party was to meet at the house of Miss
Warner preparatory to embarking. All had
now assembled. They were awaiting only for
Miss Eden. At last she came, but not attired
for the aventrsion.

sisting now and then with alms, was dying and had requested to see her.

"Are you going!" said a dozen voices.—

"What is the matter." said she could not go.—

Ellen blushed, but said she could not go.—

Something quite unexpected had occurred to prevent her. "I have run down, therefore, to make an excuse." She would not tell the reason, for she knew that there were those present who would attribute it to ostentatious benevolence.

"Pshaw, how ridiculous!" said Isabel Warner who was vexed, aside to Harry Conner, "she is only afraid to go—how I hate such putters and high alike love them. A word on Isabel before we close. From the day of the pie-nic, she saw that her influence over the young heir was departing. She made several abortive struggles to regain him, but finding all in vain, unwilling to have it thought any rival supplanted her, she hastily accepted an offer from a transient admirer and was married about three weeks before Ellen. But the ill-assorted match turned out unhappily as might have been expected; and for several years the once admired Isabel has been living in seclusion with her parents a deserted wife. "she is only afraid to go—how I hate such pu-ritanical notions. As if a little harmless amuse-ment were wrong."

in seclusion with her parents a deserted wife.

Misfortune has not improved her character, for she makes all who approach her unhappy by

THE MYSTERIOUS CLOCK.

"There is no other cau_e, you may depend on it. And we shall be quite as well without her. I hate such sanctimonious faces when others are disposed to be merry.

Ellen happened to be nearer than Isabel thought, and heard these words—her eyes filled with tears, which she with difficulty concealed by turning away. She longed, yet dreaded to hear Harry Conner's answer.

"You are too harsh," was his reply. "But surely she ought to be able to give a reason for remaining, if she is not really afraid to go."

At these words, Ellen was on the point of revealing all, but she reflected that her motive would be misrepresented; and her modesty shrunk from speaking of her own good deeds. She felt therefore, that she must allow herself.

would be misrepresented; and her modesty shrunk from speaking of her own good deeds. She felt therefore, that she must allow herself to be misunderstood by Harry Conner; but it was not without a pang that she came to this conclusion, and the consciousness of this, led her now, for the first time, to suspect the true state of her heart. So loved the young heir. Harry Conner was more disappointed at Ellen's absence, than he believed he could be.—
Harry Conner was more disappointed at Ellen's absence, than he believed he could be.—
He felt a little piqued at her in person, and, to left the truth, some of the arrangements had been made solely to please her. Indeed, Harry, without falling in love, had been growing more

from her work as she spoke as if announcing something of importance.

"No indeed! You don't say! La now!" were the various ejaculations that responded to her remark. "Do tell, is he rich and handsome as they say!" aid Patty. "I had the news from his aunt," said Patty. "If had the news from his aunt," said Patty, for he has got all his ancle's estate, and Dr. Parker was the first physician here for thirty years."

The woodland mea! had been partaken of he has got all his ancle's estate, and Dr. Parker was the first physician here for thirty years."

The woodland mea! had been partaken of and Harry, tired of the noise of the party and the more. "It is so dull and gloomy now, in spie of its magnificent belt of trees, and everything about it seems so neglected, that I shall be glad when its master returns to clear the dead twigs from the walks and it up the roses on the trellice work, again as I remember when a child!"

"Pshawe!" said Isabel Warner. "If it were mine I'd ent down all the trees and tear away the old trellice work park; and in its place should be a colonade with Corinthian pillars. And I'd have larger windows put in and tear part was not marted to the part of the manuer; and then coneils be rereliedly. "I know what you gave up to come hither. I sent for Miss Isabel Warner, which had noted every minute of his being for sixty-nice was made matters; and then 6 digive a great was made matters; and then 6 digive a great was made mantles; and then 6 digive a great was made mantles; and then 6 digive a great was made mantles; and then 6 digive a great was made mantles; and then 6 digive a great was made mantles; and then 6 digive a great was made mantles; and then 6 digive a great was made mantles; and then 6 digive a great was made mantles; and then 6 digive a great was made mantles; and then 6 digive a great was made mantles; and then 6 digive a great was made mantles; and then 6 digive a great was made mantles; and then 6 digive a great was made mantles; and then 6 digive a great was made mantles; and the come hither. I sent for Miss Isabel Warner, whom I nursed when a child, but she said she could not come; and then I knew there was no one who would sacrifice their day's pleasure for me except you Miss Ellen. But Heaven will advolved him to the letter about making herself comfortable, as she went off to sleep again

self comfortable, as she went off to sleep again "Say nothing of it but compose yourself," replied the sweet girl. "I only did my duty." Ah! duty, duty—but that is it. Who does their duty! Few Miss Ellen, indeed.

The young heir listened to no more, for he did not wish to be seen. He had heard enough. It may be a paralysis of tright, and shivering in chill perform the property which are a paralysis of tright, and shivering in chill perform the property which are a paralysis of tright, and shivering in chill perform the property which are a paralysis of tright, and shivering in chill perform the property which are a paralysis of tright, and shivering in chill perform the property which are a paralysis of tright, and shivering in chill perform the property which are a paralysis of tright, and shivering in chill perform the property which are a paralysis of tright, and shivering in chill perform the property which are a paralysis of tright, and shivering in chill perform the property which are a paralysis of tright, and shivering in chill perform the property which are a paralysis of tright, and shivering in chill perform the property which are a paralysis of tright, and shivering in chill perform the property which are a paralysis of tright. He noiselessly glided away, and entering his skiff began to row up the lake. After a while he stopped and looked at the humble log cabin he had left behind.

"And it was to seclude herself in that miseronle hut," he said, "to watch over the couch of
a sick and dying woman, that she voluntarily
gave up the anticipated pleasures of this day.
And i have been calling her puritanical for it."

When Harry Conner joined the pic-nic, he
was no longer in a mode of replying to the gay
sallies of Isabel Warner. His heart was by
the bedside of that dying woman, where Ellen
Eden watched in silence and alone. As he
idea watched in silence and alone. As he
idea watched in silence and alone, as the country of the property of the propert

"Agreed," said all, and the conversation leaded. Isabel Warner was a spoiled beauty, but with naturally a good heart, as was evinced in the conversation with Ellen, which we have larrated. Between her and Miss Eden there was a spoiled beauty, but with naturally a good heart, as was evinced to be according to the strokes. Our poor old arrated. Between her and Miss Eden there was a spoiled between her and Miss Eden there.

THE DREAM OF THE PRINTER

SOT BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE DREAM OF BU

Twas in the prime of winter time,
An evening calm and cold,
When in his room the printer sat,
A care-worn man and old;
With look so meek that he did seem
A sheep within a foid!

a melancholy man was he,
As ever trod the soil;
small pleasure had he in his life,
For it was one of toil;
and dimly burnt the printer's lamp;
For why? It wanted oil!

He leaned his bend upon his hand, His mind was ill at ease, And while through many a broken pane In rushed the horrid breeze; With eager look, he read a book That laid upon his knees. And still he read, nor turned his head,

To hear the shutters flap,
But like some marble statue seemed,
So motionless he sat;
Much fusting made him very pale,
And anything but fat! At last be shut the dosky book, Close, with a sudden fling, With fervid grasp be closed it fast, And then upright did spring; Oh, God! could I so shut my mind, And tie it with a string!

Then up the room and down the room Ten hasty strides be took,
And then he gazed about him, with
A sad and doleful look,
And lo! he saw the office boy
Writing upon a book.

"What do you write, my little chap, Whilst exting there so still? Now, is it some sad accident, A marriage, or a win?" The boy he gave a mournful look— "'Tis nothing but a bill!"

The printer sank down in his chair, As smit with sudden pain,
Down in his chair be sank with force,
And then—got up again:
And as he talked with the young lad,
His tears gushed out amain.

And never pay a cest,
And of those wretched, wretched men,
Who gover, never lent;
But how their life and fortune all
In foolishness is spent. He told him how some men will owe

"And well I know what pangs they feel, Who would collect a bill, Wo, wo, unutterable wo, Their wretched souls must fill, So it did seem, once in a dream That I remember still."

"One who had owed me very long,
Though wealthy as a Jew—
I stood before his hode one eve
When cold the night wind blew,
And now, said I, this man must try

"Two heavy blows with a walking stick And one with my knuckles bare, Then in I went through the open door, But, alas! he was not there; But an old and empty chair

"Nothing there, but an empty chair,
That stood against the wall,
For he went out the other door,
The moment I did call! en times I grouned aloud, never grouned at al!

"Then quick I turned myself about, And swiftly home I fled,

where. Yesterday we took an omnibus and cheops! The world has nothing like it. To went to Pere la Chaise. It is about three miles from the heart of the city. Several desolate, like a sea, while westward stretches miles from the heart of the city. Several desolate, like a sea, while westward stretches Americans who board with us at present had prepared me not to expect too much in seeing to the horizon's verge; in the south appears this cemetery. It is not so agreeable to us as Mount Auburn because it is so crowded with the valley of the Nile, like a thread of green earth lying on an ocean of sand, and the pyramonuments. It seems hardly possible to place another in the greater part of the grounds we went over. There is about a hundred acres of ward, your eye rests upon the wide-appead Deland. Streets as wide as those in the distance, and neaver, in the purphest. land. Streets, as wide as those in the city and paved with flat paving stones, wind round a hill to the summit. On each side are monuments as thick as they can stand, of all forms, most of them resembling cattages or shoe-maker's care.

Sometimes the door is made to show Sometimes the door is made to shut out pry ing eyes, but more frequently there is a lattice times a name is woven in in black flowers and turned to the home of his ancestors, and beh they certainly have a strange effect, placed on it was all desolate!

Travellers generally seek first the tomb of which was not much sooner said than done. To the control of the con Eloise and Abelard. It is a little chapel of Gothic architecture, entirely open to the view. Beneath a canopy are the sculptured forms of these unfortunate lovers; their hands are folded as if in the act of prayer. Faded flowers strewed around, and a well beaten pathway show that there is a fountain of compassion in the human breast which flows out even to the guilty.

Our Madame, the cook, asked me if I saw the trench where "the poor are thrown in like dogs." I replied to her that it did not make much difference here and where the body was puried. Yes it does she said, and I hope not buried. Yes it does ahe said, and I hope not

difference Aose and sehere the body was publication of an article, and what is more de-Yes it does, she said, and I hope not sirable to the writer, wil secure its being read.

to die here-all are thrown into a pit, and sor to die here—all are thrown into a pit, and some-thing is thrown in to hasten the decay of the body so that at the end of five years, they can open the same earth again for burials." This is true, and I believe that even those who can pay for a grave, cannot now hold the ground for a longer term than forty years. I hope that our beautiful Cemetery will not be so filled up as this in the next forty years, which is the length of time that this burial place has ex-

Yesterday we took the Diligence and wen to Sevres a distance of six miles. The Porce-lain is exquisitely beautiful. Besides vases, dinner sets, tea sets and table ornaments there are many large pictures which one cannot dis-tinguish from those sketched on canvass, except that these seem more beautiful. The heads of the royal family are on many articles: the King's was an excellent likeness; and if the others are equally faithful to the originals, they have much beauty to boast of. A single plate, a dinner plate is worth 40 dollars. At this rate there is an immense amount of treasure heaped up in these extensive rooms. I believe this is carried on for the glory of the nation, for even Kings do not use it except for ornament and for making presents. It is amusing to see how delighted all the French are at the mention of Bonaparte. In fact they are all perfectly satisfied with everything he did; and at the same moment would exchange the excellent Louis Phillipe for him. In our country we struggle for self aggrandizement, here they struggle for that of the nation.

that of the nation.

After our return we visited the Chapelle Expiatoire, where Louis 16th and Maria Antoinette were buried. They have since been removed to St. Dennis the burial place of the Kings. This Chapel occupies a large space of ground; there is a garden over which is strewed the very earth which covered their remains An old man guards the entrance and conducts the visitor to the very spot of their interment. This you must know is in the heart of Paris.

This you must know is in the heart of Paris.

This is truly a singular nation. They commit the most horrible of all crimes one would think for the purpose of making a sentimental repentance afterward. At this spot we met a young gentleman, book in hand, bent on the same object as ourselves: he put some questions in French about the mode of entering, and we were able to command enough of the same tongue to reply; and were all not a little amused to find that we were of the same country. His countenance brightened up as he recognised the fact, as if he had a long time been a solitary wanderer. To know a little French bere is a great starting. here is a great advantage. I am sure I should not be half so contented if I had not some knowledge of the language. At our table there is a fine if one speaks English. There is with us a young gentleman from Baltimore, who does not know a word of French, and he seems

we have been all over the Palace of the Tuileries. This is in Paris and overlooks the immense garden of the Tuileries. It was from a Balcony of this Palace that the King showed himself to the people on the 29th of July past— a day always celebrated here. Many very splendid, elegant apartments were shown to us. The dancing hall, the eating hall, the reception room; the parlor where the ladies and the Queen work: this has two centre tables surrounded with chairs, as if they had just used them; one table is near a window where they work in the morning, another more elegant with diawers all around for their work, fills a corner. In this is a Theatre and a Chapel for worship. There was not a carpet in all these froms; the floors are oak and beautifully waxed. A favorite little dressing room of Bonaparte's was also shown us. It is beautiful to see these lofty domes, these gilded ceilings, these mosaic tables, porcelain vases and embroidered sofas;

But who are they who in the national control and jurisdiction of our national all government. It is thus, that slavery has aur., redeemed aur., bear, redeemed to be influence of any Commonwealth Bank, at Boston. Commonwealth Bank, at Boston. Commonwealth Bank, at Tounton, worthless.

Commonwealth Bank, at Boston, channulled Commonwealth Bank, at Tounton, the country,—not through the influence of any State authorities acting in their constitutional containts and the morning, another more elegant with drawers all around for their work, fills a corner. In this is a Theatre and a Chapel for worship. There was not a carpet in all these froms; the floors are oak and beautifully waxed. A favorite with this state of things, without "disregarding the most sacred contracts that States can bles, porcelain vases and embroidered sofas;

But who are they who in the national containt on the form of the morning the most sacred contracts that States can be sufficient to the extension of the morning the most sacred contracts that States can be sufficient to the extension of the morning that the sufficient to the extension of the morning that the sufficient to the care of th

or there is merely a curtain, or some aperture through which one may survey the curious through such as are in Catholic Churches, vereaths of flowers, little images in marble or plaster, in a supplicating attitude (and where a child is buried) some of its clothes, or some playthings in which it delighted, and pots of natural flowers, are on shelves, or are hung ou nails in their little cells. In one cell, I counted a hundred wreaths attung or rather woven together large enough to Greece, to Europe, to America. I felt as a to eneitric the whole head like a hat. Sometimes a name is woven in, in black flowers and child, born after unnumbered generations, resumes a name is woven in, in black flowers and contract a hundred to the home of his accessors, and behold!

the carved head which often surmounts, or which is placed beneath one of these monuwhich is placed beneath one of these monuments.

As I did not meet many persons at the cemetery, I was surprised at first to see so many fresh flowers within these encloures: but this was soon explained, for seeing an old woman engaged in trimming up and arranging one of these apartments, I learned that she is paid a certain sum for keeping flowers always fresh around some tombs. I have heard foreigners criticise our monuments and I expected to see every thing in good taste, that is executed by became Protector, to whom one of his attendants people celebrated for taste; but certainly ants took a great liking. One day he went into their love of the sentimental leads them into every thing in good taste, that is executed by became Protector, to whom one of his attendthis people celebrated for taste; but certainly
their love of the sentimental leads them into
their love of the sentimental leads them into
great extra spances. I must explain. One
surprised to see his page very humbly prostrated
monument about the size to contain two bodies,
has, at its head, tree arms and hands (as if raised
upon the knee, before his daughter, and extendhas, at its head, tree arms and hands (as if raised
upon the knee, before his daughter, and extendupon the knee, before his daughter, a with a bronze bracelet; the arm being made of to her, as he spoke—"and I have been beseenbronze. But what renders this more ridiculous ing your daughter to exert her influence in my
is that the wife is not yet dead, her slab of marble
behalf. "Are you willing," said Cromwell to
being yet without record, while her hasband's the waiting maid, "to have this fellow for your
records his death, &c. It occurred to me that
the widow might yet give her hand in a second
the widow might yet give her hand in a second
marriage.

The property of th

[For the Plonghman.]

COLONIZATION OF AFRICA. MR. EDITUR,—I acknowledge my obligations for your answer to a few inquiries, relative to African Slavery and Colonization. I am sorry to trouble you with any farther communication, but as I seem to have been misunderstood, in some respects, I wish to make an explanation.

While Slavery is maintained as a national institution, involving the responsibility of citizens of the fiee, as well as of the slave States, I cannot suppose. Mr. Editor, that you are of the Agricultural, at Brewer, Me ... worthless

cannot suppose, Mr. Editor, that you are of the opinion, that there can be no other means of "interfering," to check the onward progress of this institution, than "making war upon our neighboring States." Yet, this would seem neignooring States." Yet, this would seem to be the inference, from the construction you have put upon my last inquiry. If it is "a glorious work," to make use of means, tending to check, or exterminate the slave trade in Africa I cannot understand why it should not be equally praiseworthy, to make use of means, tending to accomplish the same thing at home: tending to accomplish the same thing at home;
—or why this institution "should be regarded as sacred against all interference, in this land of light and liberty," while the responsibility of the nation, is involved in its maintainance. I used the term "interference", obviously, I thought, or intended, as a quotation from the language of pro-slavery advocates, on the occa-sion of our seeking to withdraw from slavery, the active aid and support of our natio me active aid and support of our national gov-ernment. But you seem to insinuate, that my inquiry implies an incapacity to distinguish the "difference, between making fair purchases of territory in Africa, to establish Colonies there, states," &c. But nothing was farther from my intention, Mr. Editor, than to "triffe with words," by speaking "of a land of hight and liberty in disregard of the most sacred contracts that States can make." If, however, "juried liberty, "a your say," is a license to the weak," then, certainly, in this respect, the larger proportion of our country is, most emphatically, a land of liberty. But, whether right or wrong, I honeally entertained the opinion, that we had a constitutional right of "interfering" so far, as to free our national government from all responsibility in maintaining and strengthening this power of the strong to tyrannize over the weak.

It is said that slave labor, generally, contilination over the weak.

It is said that slave labor, generally, contilination over the weak.

It is said that slave labor, generally, contilination over the weak.

It is said that slave labor, generally, contilination over the weak.

there can be no doubt that it would, ere now have ceased, in nearly all the States of this Union, had it been limited to the States where it existed, when the Constitution of But we find, now, that the larger proportion of are held in bondage in it existed, when the Constitution was adopted. slaves in our country, are held in bondage in those States which were free and uninhabited territories, when the Union of the States was formed. Slavery was planted and nursed within those territories, while they were under the exclusive control and jurisdiction of our national government. It is thus, that slavery has not only been saved from a lingering death,

shown us. It is beautiful to see these lofty domes, these gilded ceilings, these mosaic to make?"

That sighted me to bed?"
The fearful boy looked up and saw His face pale as the dead.

When gentle sleep o'er the young lad. Had thrown net silent veil, Two stoust, tall men set out from town Through the cold and heavy half: And the printer be did and heavy half: And the printer be did and heavy half. And the printer be did and heavy half. And the printer be did and heavy half.

PARIS—PERE LA CHAISE—PORCE—I have visited some very splendid shops here—have walked from 100 miles and they may well be kept clean for there are so few purchasers) and have seen of these merchants, waiting at their sabrod, presenting a picture of things as they appear to a "New Englander;"—the fearch and the rain has not fallen some part. of the day. They say it is very remarkable.—

Shown us. It is beautiful to see these lofty domes, these gilded ceilinge, these mosaic to make?"

Shown us. It is beautiful to see these lofty domes, these gilded ceilinge, these mosaic to make?"

But who are they who in the national councils, and by means of the press, have been considered solars; but when I see so many palaces all devoted to the royal family, my republican spirit rebels against this profuse magnificence. I am dispose the trought form the hard toil of the laboring classes. I have always heard that the French are the happies the population of the laboring classes. I have always heard that the French hard toil of the laboring classes. I have always heard that the printer be did and heavy half:

And the printer be did and heavy half:

And the printer be did and heavy half:

But who are they who in the national councils, and by means of the press, have been on the saction that the trails, and t not have done more to promote the liberties of mankind, as well as have acted more in accordance with the principle that charity begins at home! What would be thought of the manufacturers and venders of intoxicating liquors who, while seeking to extend their business at home, should form themselves into a society for suppressing the same business in Ireland, under the pretence, that intemperance was a gross vice which they wished to exterminate! Should we believe that they were independent. we believe that they were influenced by a regard for the welfare of their fellow men? regard for the welfare of their fellow men!

Should we not rather have reason to suspect that they were seeking for a monopoly of the Baltimore.

Norfolk 4 a that they were seeking for a monopoly of the business of creating human misery? I cannot understand why the slave mongers and their coadjutors are at all more consistent in their zeal to colonize Africa, under the pretence of Dollars, Spanish. suppressing the slave trade, or that there is any the less reason to suspect that they are influ enced by other motives, than a regard for the liberties of mackind.

ENQUIRER. berties of mankind. Methuen, Jan. 1st, 1846.

We think the abolitionists have not act-Bank of the United States and all ing cortages or snoe-mater's

Carro, under which just suffices to hide
or is made to shut out pryrequently there is a lattice,

domes and minarets, of graceful proportions,

lead to our humble judgment it would be one good step towards it. At least it would check the spirit of war among the Africans. A spirit nourished by

We have reason to think there are some, who profligate. call themselves abolitionists, yet would oppose any "Did you take the note, and did you see measures to capture ships engaged in the slave Mr. are unable to comprehend the motives or views of blind.

tend slavery one inch beyond the bounds of the old the time. "compromise" at the time of our revolution; and good morals would not be invaded by freeing every slave in our own territories who is held as such Blythe, will you take aone supper with a without the ancient limits of the confederacy.— "I thank you, sir—I've been up to But we must submit to the majority, though the decision is wrong, as we must yield to the power always very good friends, sir—'Squire Sikes was very glad to see me, sir—'Squire Sikes was very glad of a partial judge and jury, in courts of law.

TREES. The life of man is as the morning mist to the age of a tree. He is born, grows up, flourishes, decays, and sinks into his kindred dust, ere the vegetable life has approached to its maturity. We instinctively venerate all length of duration. "The Ancient of Days" is the first appellation of the Great Spirit of the Universe; the oak that flourished years before our birth, and will continue long after we have mouldered away, partakes of the feeling have mouldered away, partakes of the feeling which we attach to all things whose existence exceeds our own narrow space. We grieve for the destruction of what is irreparable with are excellent things for for the destruction of what is irreparable with pseuliar emotion; and we moralize over the power of man, who in one short hour can cut down the strong tree, that has stood for years beyond his numbering, but which he in vain by both parties; this must be equal to substitute the strong tree. may desire to restore. In every sense how great is his power of evil—how limited his capability of doing good.

Jeans Jeans Jeans Leaving the control of the

MECHANIC ASSOCIATION. At a meeting of the Association on Thursday evening, the committee on the subject of erecting a new hall, reported, that in their opinion the Association was not prepared for the undertaking at present. They offered also a series of resolutions, which were passed, declaring that the purchase of the Boott estate was a good investment, and empowering the government to lease it for a term of years, in such manner as should be conductive to the interest of the Association. [Cour.

BANK NOTE TABLE

Counterfeit \$3 bills on many of the New Englard anks are in circulation — Perkins 's tercotypeplate MAINE.

, Commercial, at Danger.	Sa pret. di
or Bank, at Bangor	worthless.
Bank, at Bath closed	worthless.
ne Bank, at Castine broke	worthless.
ens' Bank at Augusta,	worthless.
s, at Calais	8 8 1 14
Bank, at Portland	7 a 10
riscotta Bank, Nobleboro	worthless.
ange, Portland, char exp	no sale.
fort Bank, at Frankfort	worthless.
Bank, at Bango	worthiess.
gia Lumber Co. at Fortland	worthiess.
welland Augusta	worthless.
chec Bank, at Hallowell	worthless.
ebunk, at Kennebunk . closed	worthies.
rette at Bangor, char expired	0
e Bank, at Portland	0
antile. at Bangor	10
own, at Orono	worthless,
rd Bank, at Fryberg	Fraud.
amaquoddy, at Eastport	worthless.
le's Bank, at Bangor, closed	no sale.
bscot Bank, at Bangor	no sale.
and, at Portland, ch. surrend	redeemed.
water Canal, at Orono, broke	worthless.
Bank redeemed.	no sale.
roix, at Calais	10 -
n, at Brunswick, closing	wall-
hington County, at Calais	worthless.
tbrook, at Westbrook	
erville, at Waterville, .closed	no sale.
casset, at Wiscasset	worthless.
throp, at Winthrop closed	no sale
NEW HAMPSH	IRE.

ing and strengthening this power of the strong to tyrannize over the weak.

It is said that slave labor, generally, can be profitably employed, only, upon virgin soil. Hence, a continual addition of new territory is required, to save the institution of elavery from being starved out of existence: From what we know of its impoverishing effects upon the States where it has for a long time existed, there can be no doubt that it would, ere now, have ceased, in pearly all the States of this CONNECTICUT.

MASSACHUSETTS. American, at Boston, charsurrend redeemed Amherst Bank, charsurrendered redeemed. Berkshire Bank, at Pittsfield... worthless Charlestown, at Charlestown, ch.

Burrillville Bank.......failed worthless.

Oollars, Spanish.... a... a... a... Mexican...... par ... a... NEW YORK.

> Where a house is well furnished with books oks or papers the children are ignorant if so

> "And how was he?"
> "Why, he looked purty well, but he's wer?

"Blind! what do you mean!" "Why, while I wor in the room, he axed me We do not hold it lawful or constitutional to ex-

A DIRECT ANSWER. "Good evening, Mr. [Editor. a good deal of 'Squire Sikes, sir-yes, sir-thank you, sir, I don't care if I do, sir."

A "Good Ong." "Your frequent election

"Sonny, where does the creek run to."
"It runs here I guess as fast as anywhere."
"I don't mean that. What place does it run onny, where does the creek run to?

PUI WILLIAM WILLIAM .

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CARE OF

es that are ex

tention that w to a stanchio have perfect fro not have access eath of many fter calving, wa atity; but you s to feed so high ver. Warm su been early t will drink was would not drin ail of water, at a for they are then old not at other pare water. N k their own m odder; and this If will not want i

hort that he wil

ery drop of the n

When cows are an immediately suffer with swo th the mother fo a draw away al es to the teats ted from her. ONE Various practic sing calves inte the interior, w e farmers suf ish their mothe no let them suc bem off and let t Some farmers t nediately, and re taught to dri ve known som tcher by hand i nd milk dear to There can be r w, is better for an be furnished.

hyeice him just

ink milk from

and the system

much, or not eno

ed with caution. Yet, when stri

are, we have se

re, a departure

by hand. And with milk, stock skimmed milk, r ral food that is fu Calves are tau y zers into their r will soon learn t mouth. If they bit of leather in Put this into the good a purpose After all, if y good size, you s then be less sub

plaints than wh

And you will of

year sooner tha

will be large er but a little over Your steers t a more rapid gr tive, when you cattle will be if CARE OF Many lambs drop them ea are very apt to

lambs. In th with a view to larly the lamb lambs come as early market care should be prevent their f during their fir them into the found on the known them nursing. J. A. Morte od is, when

help themsel them into a to warm, and r minutes: kee warm them t subs them ge Then, inst many unskilf room and kee an appetite will come as

any part of y When you food, give th

first milk fro will soon be

udder. She when they such cases h and he finds Stuffing th